SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,425—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

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† ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
P. & O. S.S. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
,, SIAM	3011	500	H. Wolgen Il	26th ,,
P. & O. S.S. ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
P. & O. S.S. ARCADIA	6300	1200	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H Weigheil	23rd ,,
* HYDASPAS	2984	500	S. Bacon	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
P. & O. KAISER-I-HIND	3029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers for ports beyond tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

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Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	19th Dec.

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European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BURMIDA	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,000	650	9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,000	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th Sept, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3541	480	J. Laird	3rd October.
ASIA	3550	480	Wm Russell.	25th ,,
HISPANIA	3310	480	G. C. Boothby	30th Nov.

Passengers by s s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

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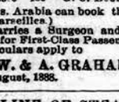

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares. Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,709	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,300	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "ASAMA," 3,000 Tons, Commander W. NEWELL, sailing about 6th October. A few state cabins left. FARE extremely low.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents & Bankers:
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INCLUDING
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S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 30th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th September, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th September, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labels thus :—

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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

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The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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Pekoe	,,	1	4 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14 0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9 6	,,

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1

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T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled CUTLER, PALMER & CO.. INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservative or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY.
IMORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.
Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded brass, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydised and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, POONA

Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

REAL UNSHRINKABLE

FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel with Collars attached.			The "Tennis" Shirt ...			Six for Rs.	57 0
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. ,,	57 0
Best Wove Coloured Flannel	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. ,,	55 0
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. ,,	57 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 20 0

Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on receipt of Post Card.
CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE on all parcels sent by V. P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S

CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES,
do. BRACELETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. LOCKETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. NECKCHAINS,	do. STUDS
&c., &c.	do. BANGLES,
	&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled an Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY.
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1860

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILIN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

GREAT SALVATION DEMONSTRATION IN THE NOVELTY THEATRE, EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, AT 8 P. M. CONDUCTED BY COMMISSIONER AND MRS. BOOTH TUCKER. ASSISTED BY THE PARTY OF 50 OFFICERS FROM ENGLAND.

ADMISSION :—8 Annas, 4 Annas, and 1 Anna.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER for the JUBBULPORE WATER WORKS. Salary including horse allowance, Rs. 75 per mensem, rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after each year of approved service.

The Overseer will work under instructions received direct from the Executive Engineer.

He must have a good knowledge of English and experience of water works and accounts, and be able to survey and level, and prepare rough plans and estimates.

He will be on probation for the first three months.

AMBICA CHARN BANERJEE, Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Jubbulpore, 24th September, 1888.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WALLACE, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested TO SEND in their CLAIMS or PAY the amounts owing by them to me or to us as attorneys to FREDERICK YORK SMITH, the Administrator in Bombay, to the above Estate, at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executor in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1888.

LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE, & NICHOLSON, Attorneys to the Administrator.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, taking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

THE following Section 446 (1) of Act III., of 1888 (the Municipal Act) is published for general information :—

"It shall be the DUTY of the FATHER and MOTHER of every CHILD BORN in the City and, in DEFAULT of the father and mother of the occupier of the premises, in which to his knowledge the child is born and of each person present at the birth and of the person having charge of the child to give to the best of his knowledge or belief, to the registrar or other municipal officer appointed under Section 445, within fifteen days after such birth, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such birth."

It is further notified that if the father, mother or those mentioned in the section fail to give the required information, the person so failing will be liable under section 471 of the said Act to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th Sept., 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NATUBHAI TULOKCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MOHANCHRA GUMAN, grandson of the paternal aunt of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest ... in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.

The Proctor of the High Court of Bombay. K. F. MODY. The 27th day of September, 1888.

Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Petitioner's Attorney.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Corporation will be held ... here on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting the budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 26th instant.

Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction the raising of house sullage connections in Agripada Section recently sewered at a ... of loan charges, also to ... said loan. That ... red from the owners of 212 ...

Petition from inhabitants of Bhuleshwar, objecting to the removal of a portion of the chawl thereat, the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, for the purpose of the extension of Bhuleshwar Market and widening of Broadway.

Government letter stating that the Governor-General has not found anything in the resolution and papers forwarded by the Corporation, to induce him to withhold his assent to the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.

By order of the President, H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th September, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS (NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—		
Large.....	1 6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do.		
Octavo.....	1 4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post.....	2 0	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2 8	„
SUPER POST—Large, Cream Wove	2 8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2 8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream.....	4 4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure.....	4 4	„

The above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large".....	4 0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5 4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8 8	„
OFFICIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3 3	„
Ditto, medium octavo	5 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2 0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2 4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2 0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2 7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2 4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3 0	„

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

There are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which break out at various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked, become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, in the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the GROIN, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed in a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very objectionable nature. In all these cases the utmost must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines, The OINTMENT called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND," —And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Sold in 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra.

NOTICES.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee of the above Fund will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., at the Office of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, No. 9, Horaby Row, Fort, when members are requested to attend.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY, For Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1888.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF TUMSAR STATION.

TUMSAR STATION, situated 2½ miles from Dowhalt on the Branch Line of this Railway, will be CLOSED for all descriptions of traffic on the evening of the 14th October, 1888.

J. W. HARTLEY, Traffic Superintendent.

Nagpur, 15th September, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION, COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Hirjee Sivjee's house to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING held on the 15th ulti'o. "That the Article 132 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by at liking out the words two or more auditors and substituting in that place 'one or more auditors.''

By order, ખટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.

S. C., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the company may require from time to time during twelve months commencing 1st November next, estimated at 25 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th September, 1888.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL, JUNAGADH, PORBUNDER RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the conveyance from Bombay to Bhavnagar and Porebunder in Country Craft of about 13,000 Tons of Permanent Way Materials, Locomotives, Machinery, and other Stores, which will have to be taken from alongside vessels in harbour and from the Port Trust Bunders by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon) on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1888, at his office, No. 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

2. No Tender will be considered unless accompanied with deposit in cash or Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 500.

3. The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the above Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 3rd October, 1888.

4. The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

5. For full particulars and the articles of agreement laying down the terms and conditions under which tenders will be accepted, apply at the office of the Undersigned.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col., S. C., Port Storekeeper.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NOWROSJEE SHAPURJEE MISTRI, BAI CUVERBAI his wife, and Mr. PESTONJEE NOWROJEE ITCHAPORIA, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Ganbava street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 357, new No. 5,333, old Survey No. 539, new Survey No. 9108, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Sethna, on or towards the west by property of Maneckjee Nowrojee Sett, deceased, on or towards the north by the Ganbava Street, aforesaid, and on or towards the south by property of Nusserwanjee Bhanujeebhoy Sett, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 55 and 57 and Ward No. 1,749, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said vendors and their PESTONJEE & RUSTIM, Purchasers Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF FARES FOR SEASON TICKETS.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, Season Tickets will be issued at the following revised rates between Stations Colaba to Virar inclusive :—

(1.) Monthly tickets... ....At approximately the same rates as a present.

(2.) Quarterly tickets.....At 2½ times the charge for monthly tickets.

(3.) Half-yearly tickets...At double the charge for quarterly tickets, less 5 per cent.

2. Tables showing the revised fares will be exhibited at Stations for information of the public.

I. O'CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchaos, Chutnies, Picklos, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

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THE LITERARY ALBUM gives the CREAM of current English Periodical Literature.

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THE LITERARY ALBUM is a HAPPY companion to the Student, the Scholar, and the General Reader alike.

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Annual Subscriptions, Rs. 3. Postage Ans. 6 (in advance.) All back numbers are available. Apply to the MANAGER, THE LITERARY ALBUM, Tardeo, Bombay.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIA AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents : TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly aged Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra ..... Rs.	54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or ..... „	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..... „	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole ..... „	61 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry ..... „	56 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABRTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer ..... R.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Daidesheimer ..... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner ..... „	19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch ..... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ..... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... „	23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer ..... „	25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner ..... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger ..... „	35 0	„ ...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	...
Fine „ „ ..... „	23 0	...
Superior „ „ ..... „	26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port..... „	36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid ..... „	42 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda ..... Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc ..... „	10 8	...
Medoc ..... „	10 8	...
Les Canons..... „	16 0	15 0
Chateau Lascombes Lebrun ..... „	18 0	...
Chateau Leoville ..... „	19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe..... „	21 0	...
Chateau La Rose..... „	28 0	...
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon ..... „	15 0	...
Margaux Medoc ..... „	17 0	...
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre ..... „	16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz ..... Rs.	14 0	„ 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label ..... Rs.	.....	Rs. 11 0
Red Beer..... „	12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose..... „	20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton ..... „	32	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne ..... „	29	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
R. Montrose *** ..... Rs.	18 0	...
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy ..... „	19 8	„ ...
F. Dussaudier & Co.'s * Brandy..... „	21 0	„ ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co..... „	2 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules „	30 0	„ ...
Vieux Champagne fine Champagne ..... „	35 0	„ ...
Charles Lerroire, very old Brandy*** „	37 0	„ ...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *** ..... Rs.	24 8	...
„ „ * ..... „	22 8	...
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky ..... „	18 0	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky..... „	25)	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer ..... Rs.	6 4	„ ...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son ..... „	6 4	„ 4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... „	6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... „	5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer..... „	5	...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera ..... „	14	...
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth ..... Rs.	15 0	...
Italian do. Finest ..... „	18 0	...
Finest Kummel..... „	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow..... „	63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs.2) to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins..... „	2	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
	Rs.	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4	
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus ..... „	...	0 10
Celery ..... „	...	0 10
French Beans..... „	...	„
Peas for Soup ..... „	...	13
Spinage in Water..... „	...	0 10
Mushrooms ..... „	...	0 12
White Cabbage ..... „	...	0 12
Small Sausages ..... „	...	1 6
Smoked Sausages ..... „	...	1 6
Liver Sausages ..... „	...	1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus ..... „	2 8	„ 1 8
French Beans..... „	.....	„ 0 12
Green Peas ..... „	.....	„ 0 12
White Cabbage ..... „	.....	„ 0 12
Liver Sausages ..... „	.....	„ 1 4
Brunswick Sausages ..... „	.....	„ 1 6
Sarquellen Leberwurst ..... „	.....	„ 1 8
Mettwurst ..... „	.....	„ 1 8
Cervelatwurst ..... „	.....	„ 1 0
French Champignons ..... „	.....	„ 1 0
Yellow Turnips ..... „	.....	„ 0 12

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DR. DE ROOS'

VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Wanderers *vs.* the S. S. Sutlej C. C., opposite Sailors' Home, 2 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cocanada (s), from Marmagoa; Deccan (s), China; and Purulia (s), Bussreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chanda (s), Calcutta and Coast; I. M. S. Tunnasserim, Karachi, and Aden; and Siam (s), Aden.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th inst. was 294,880 maunds, and in money Rs. 74,112.

CRICKET.—A match between the Bombay Wanderers *vs.* the S. S. Sutlej Cricket Club, will be played to-day, opposite the Sailors' Home, at 2 p.m.

THE PORTUGUESE UNION CLUB.—The fourth anniversary meeting of the Portuguese Union Club, followed by a musical concert, will be celebrated in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie, at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B., will preside at the third annual meeting of the Benevolent Society (Military Orphanage) on Monday, the 1st October, at 6 p.m., in Mr. Vinayek Pandurang's Hall, Girgaum Road. The public are cordially invited.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo, named Moroo Ponwee, aged about 70 years, while passing along Grant Road, on Thursday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a shigram and horse and fractured his right thigh. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF HINDOO PRIESTS.—Gosain Gridheraljee, son of Bridjnathlaljee, Maharajah of Mathra, and Balkishenlaljee, Gosain of Kankrowli, Temple Meywar, accompanied by sixty followers, arrived here on the 24th instant, and have taken up their residence at Pandoopwalla's house, on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Succaram Hurset, a goldsmith, reported that whilst passing along the Kalbadevie Road, on Thursday, at about 11 a.m., a Mahomedan pushed up against him, when two rupees fell out of his pocket, and immediately ran away. It was then discovered that he had taken off three currency notes for Rs. 10 each and one for Rs. 5.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—This flourishing institution, which has under the present managing committee done much useful work, records on its roll the names of six distinguished *Fidalgos* from Portugal as honorary members, and of two life-members, one of whom, its honorary president, is Mr. Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, the Consul for Portugal.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—On the 27th inst., Captain Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, delivered judgment in the case of Queen *vs.* Ratanji Keshaoji. The accused, sheristedar to the Political Superintendent of Palanpore, was charged with bribery. The trial lasted over three months. Messrs. Robertson and J. Modi, Barristers-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and the Honorable Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. Goculdas Parekh, for the defence. The Magistrate has come to the conclusion that the charges against the accused were the result of a conspiracy, in which Lakshmishankar Deoshankar, the Yakil for the prosecution, is implicated.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Narayen Essoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing Rs. 14 in currency notes and cash, the property of Bheema, woman from her house at Agreepada, on the Byculla Flats, on last Monday The accused, on the date in question, entered the house of Bheema, during her absence, and abstracted the money from her box. He was subsequently arrested in a liquor shop at Agreepada. On pleading guilty, and admitting previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AIDED BY A POLICEMAN.—Appa Boodao and Gopal Sittaram, a policeman, E Division, were yesterday charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with committing theft on the 31st May last, of sundry gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 90, the property of Cassee, woman, from her house at Chinchpoogly, and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in disposing of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—On the date in question, about noon, the accused, who was known to the prosecutrix for about two years, and formerly lived in her house, came on a visit to Chinchpoogly. While he was in the house the prosecutrix took off her ornaments from her person and placed them in an open box and went out to bathe, leaving the accused in possession of the house. After her son had left the room. In about an hour her son returned, and on his information opened her box and found the ornaments missing. She reported the matter to the police, and a search was instituted for accused No. 1; but no trace of him could be found. The accused, in the meantime with the aid of his friend, accused No. 2, got the ornaments pledged with a Marwarree at Thakordwar, and subsequently sold them to another. Accused No. 1 was accidentally seen at Kandawady, on Monday last, by a Hindoo labourer, Babajee Bapoo, who knowing him, seized him and handed him over to the police, when he made a clean breast of the theft, and the manner in which the property was disposed of. The two accused were convicted. No. 1 was sentenced to twelve months' and No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STORMONT FUND.

THE following is the eighth and the last list of subscriptions received by Mr. W. H. Propert:—

	Rs.
Amount previously published...	11,404
Further collections by Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khushaldas, of Surat	30
Bechardas Ambaidas	50
R. H. Wilson, Esq., 2nd subscription	30
H. W. Lewis, Esq., 2nd subscription	10
Mr. Kashinath Luximon	25
W. A. East, C. S.	100
Total.....	11,649

MILITARY NEWS.

THE garrison battery of the 5-1 South Irish Division R. A., under the command of Major Vibart, at Rawal Pindi, is under orders to proceed to Bombay for duty there, leaving this by rail on the 23rd October.

SUB-CONDUCTOR G. DOWLAY was brought up for trial before a district court-martial, recently, held on a charge of drunkenness while on duty at the Bombay Arsenal on the 4th inst. The prisoner being found guilty, the court sentenced him to be suspended from the rank, and allowances for one day; but recommended him to mercy on the strength of his past good conduct, and the present being his first fault H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief confirmed the finding of the court, expressing his regret at his inability to concur in the court's recommendation.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr D C C Grant, Madras
* Mr M Mitchell, A V D, Poona
* Mr B Wahren, Germany
Mr J N Pogose, Calcutta
* Dr W King, Calcutta
* Mr W Attenborough, England
Mr W C Veasey, England
* Lieut F Crowther, England
* Mr and Mrs H M Hewett, Khandalla
* Mrs P Hewett, Sen, Khandalla
* Mr G R Harris, P W D
* Mr G P Millet, Poona
* Mr W S Owen, Poona
* Col and Mrs W Scott
* The Misses Brooks, Ahmedabad
* Mr A Pinho, Poona
* Major Wiebe, R A, Poona
* Major Ferrier, R A, Madras
* Mr C Vienna, Goa
* Mrs Moffat
Col R Hall, N L Regt, Mhow
* Professor S Cooke, M A, Poona
* Col and Mrs K Guthrie, England
* Miss Guthrie, England
* Mr and Mrs R McClay, England
Mr R Fetter, England
Major I F Egerton, Worcester Regt, England
* Capt G Davidson, R E, England
Lieut C G Henshaw, R A, England
* Mr V Pont, England
* Mr J L Walker, England
* Mr R Ellis, England
* Surg-Maj K Downie, England
* Miss E Hoogewerf, Sawantvady
* Mrs Y T Watson, Jubbulpore
Capt Mrs F Snell, Sawantvady
Mr F Pickard, Bombay
* Mr R E Candy, C S, Ratnagiri
Mr and Mrs J Walker, Bombay
Mr H Schwer, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
* Lieut S L Craster, R E, Bombay
* Mr W Threlfall, Mahim
Mr H F Weston, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mr J G Hall, Bombay
Mr B Schnable, Bombay
Mr C R Brendon, Bombay
Mrs B Hall, England
Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay
Mr R H Morris, Madras
Mr and Mrs R Pepper, Poona
Mr G H Sherlock-Hubbard, Calcutta
Mr A P Westlake, Upper Burma
Mr G S Kerrick, Upper Burma
Colonel A M Hogg, Jacobabad
Major M James, Karachi

Residents left during this week marked (*) thus.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

INTENTIONAL INSULT TO A MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JEVANRAM MADURAM.

THE accused was convicted by Mr. Gowrishunker Hurjivau, Third-class Magistrate, Surat District, of intentional insult or interruption to a public servant, sitting in a stage of judicial proceeding, under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or, in default of payment, to undergo two days' simple imprisonment. In a Municipal case, tried before the Third-class Magistrate, the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine, whereupon he uttered in Gujeratee words "the court does injustice;" and thus insulted a public servant, sitting in a stage of judicial proceeding. The accused, when called upon, admitted the offence, but could not assign any reasons for it. Under the circumstances, he was punished as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the matter on review, said: There is nothing to show that the accused had the intention of insulting the Magistrate by the words spoken by him. The court, therefore, reverses the conviction and sentence, and directs the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GANESH KHUNDERAO AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal by the Government against an order of acquittal passed in appeal by Mr. E. Hosking, Sessions Judge of Thana, reversing the conviction and the sentence passed by Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Assistant Sessions Judge, in this case. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were that the first accused gave information to the Assistant Collector of Thana that he had passed the vernacular sixth standard examination, intending thereby to cause the Assistant Collector to enter his name in the list of candidates for appointment, which the Assistant Collector would not have done if he had known the true state of facts. The second accused abetted the first in the commission of the offence by personating the first accused, and procured a false certificate to the effect that the first accused had passed the vernacular sixth standard examination, which took place in Ahmednuggur in October, 1886. The Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found both the accused guilty and sentenced each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years. The Sessions Judge was of opinion at the hearing of the appeal from the above sentence that neither accused had committed any offence under any section of the Penal Code. He considered the Assistant Sessions Judge's mode of disposing of the charges, under sections 471 and 109, was irregular, and he reversed the conviction and directed the discharge of the accused.

It was urged in the Government petition of appeal that the Session Judge's decision was against law. He ought to have decided as to the section or sections of the Indian Penal Code applicable to the case, and to have passed his orders accordingly. If section 182 were applicable, section 416 would apply, and the accused ought to have been convicted. Their lordships ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for, and notice to be served upon the accused.

RESISTING A BAILIFF IN THE DISCHARGE OF DUTY.

THE accused was convicted by Mr. B. E. Mody, First-class Magistrate of Broach, of resistance to the taking of property by lawful authority of a public servant under section 183 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten days. It appeared that a bailiff went to execute a warrant for the attachment of accused's property to the market, where he was selling dried fish. The bailiff attached the fish and other things, and then wanted to take the money that was in the pocket of the accused, who would not allow it to be taken, and said that the law did not warrant the attachment of money on a man's person. He resisted under the impression, that the law was in his side.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the matter on review, said: The mere refusal by the accused to hand over to the bailiff the money which was alleged to be in his pocket does not, we think, amount to a resistance to the taking of property within the meaning of section 183 of the Penal Code. No offence can apparently be committed against that section until the public servant, who is resisted, has begun to take the property. In the present case, the bailiff does not appear to have made any attempt to take the money from the accused. From the brief statement of reasons recorded by the magistrate for his finding, it is not clear that he did more than make a demand for the money or that the accused offered any resistance beyond saying that the bailiff was not legally entitled to take the money, and that he would not give it to him. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence.

THE SIKKIM OPERATIONS.

A GNATONG telegram of 25 September says our troops have occupied two walls in the Jalep Pass without loss, and are now within 800 yards of the top of the Pass. Three encampments have been captured and a few wounded Tibetans. The Jalep column under General Graham consisted of 4 guns, 9-1 Northern Division R. A., 4 companies of the Derbyshire and 500 Gurkhas. The loss of the enemy is now estimated at at least 400 killed, exclusive of wounded and 30 [illegible]. A Darjeeling telegram of the same date states that on the previous day by five in the afternoon the Tibetans were completely defeated and their camp taken. Our force bivouacked on the Jalep Pass last night, Colonel Bromhead and one Gurkha are severely wounded, and eight Pioneers slightly wounded. The Tibetans suffered heavily—probably 400 killed, besides wounded.

News from the Entchi Column *via* Guntok and Pakyoung says that one hundred and fifty men of the 13th B. I. left Pakyoung for Entchi on the 22nd instant at 8-30 p. m., with a view to protecting the Raja of Sikkim from the outrages of the Tibetans which have been of frequent occurrence. Strict silence was maintained throughout the march, which was a very trying one, owing to the difficult nature of the country. Four torrents had to be crossed, the last one delaying the column owing to the bridge being incomplete, and had to be planked by the troops, which was no easy matter at midnight. From this point the road was a mere track and very difficult, owing to the darkness and precipitous nature of the ground. At daybreak the column reached the ridge on the Raja's palace, where several Indian coolies and the Raja's pony were seen making their way towards the Nathula road. The pony was intercepted, but the coolies on being pursued threw down their loads and bolted into the jungles. It was afterwards ascertained that the Raja, accompanied by the Catsupori lama, had gone a short time before our arrival up the Nathula road, in all probability to join the Tibetans. A party of 45 Sappers, under Lieutenant Sandbach, has been left at the Rondhu to improve the road up to Guntok, which is quite impassable for mules. Three parties of 25 each have gone out to reconnoitre the roads towards Tumlong, the Natula, and up the ridges beyond the Lutchi Monastery.

The baggage of the troops arrived well to time last night, and all are well after a good night's rest, which we all required.—*Pioneer.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 1.—Municipal Corporation.
Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Co.
„ 2.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace.
„ 3.—Bombay Polo Tournament, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
Meeting of Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 4.—Poona Horse Show.
Sir D. M. Petit Entertainment Fund Committee.
„ 5.—Volunteer Club Dance, Town Hall.
„ 6.—Final Bombay Polo Tournament.
Exhibition, Native Arts and Manufactures.
Legislative Council, Poona.
„ 7.—Expected arrival of the Gaekwar.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
Vacation, Small Causes Court.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
High Court Vacation.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
Expected Opening of Parsee Orphanage.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 23.—Crawford Commission, Poona.
„ 24.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 31.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
„ 15.—High Court re-opens.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
„ 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE Means. COOPER MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

CALENDAR—SEPT. & OCTOBER, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Oct.	5th. 7h. 25·5m.	p.m.
First Quarter	„	12th. 10h. 20·4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	„	20th. 2h. 0·2m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	„	28th. 6h. 46·9m.	a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H.	M.	Sunset. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	H.	M.	Low Water H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 29	Portuguese Union Concert, 8 p.m. Cricket: Poona *vs.* Parsees, at Poona. Poona Races.	5	51	5	49	5 4	9m 32 a	11	44m	11	10m	23	0
Sun. 30	18th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Assam.	5	52	5	48	6 6	44m 22 a	1	19m				
OCT. Mon. 1	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5	52	5	47	8 8	4m 1 a	0	52m 12 a				
Tu. 2	Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p.m.	5	52	5	46	8 9	54m 1 a	2	5m 57 a				
Wed.	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5	52	5	45	9 9	39m 53 a	3	2m 39 a				
Thr. 4	Sir D. M. Petit Entertainment Fund Committee, Meeting, 4 p.m. Poona Horse Show.	5	53	5	44	10 10	16m 37 a	3	48m 18 a				
Fri. 5	Volunteer Club Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Sutlej.	5	53	5	43	10 10	51m 16 a	4	31m 56 a				

* Left Aden at afternoon on Tuesday, 25th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 7, 311 and 167.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 423 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper.
Anthem—Thus saith the Lord—No. 62 (The Holy City.)
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, Te Deum 92.—Hymn 5.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymn 255.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Magnificat 27, Nunc Dimittis 95.—Hymns 176, 421 and 21.
The offertories will be given to the Church Fund.
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon—(Parade Service).—Hymns 4, 175 and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 255, 308, and 454.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 9 and 261.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 337, 144, and 31.

Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 279 and 423.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 238 and 424.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Matins.
7 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 231, 165 and 423.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 162, 202, and 232.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 237, 193, and 231.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible class.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
Cordial invitation to all.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Special Revival Mission.—8 p.m.—Thanksgiving Service. Friends are cordially asked to be present at this, the last of the series of Special Services.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Institute, Parel.—Hymn 66 1st tune.
6 p.m.—St. Andrews Kirk, Fort.—Hymn 149 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"The Lord is my Shepherd."—Hymn 272.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Arabia in the Prince's Dock on Sunday, at 11 a.m.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Holiness Meeting in Salvation Army Hall, next to the Victoria Terminus, Horaby Road, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Salvation Meeting on Sunday evenings in the Novelty Theatre at 8 p.m., conducted by Mrs. Booth-Tucker, assisted by fifty new officers from England.

DISTRESS IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* publishes the following letter which was received in Poona on the 22nd instant, from the Rev. M. De Souza, the Priest in charge of the Ahmednagar Mission. It will be seen that the distress occasioned by the failure of the crops is being keenly felt, and is daily becoming more acute. Donations may be sent either directly to the Rev. Father M. De Souza, Small Kendal, Ahmednagar, or to the Right Rev. Dr. Linden, Bishop of Poona!

Rev. and dear Father,—Alas, it is but too true we are being consumed by famine here. No rain, no rain, whatever, the harvest has completely failed; and for the next harvest there is no prospect. We do not know how and when Government will come to our help, but meanwhile the poor are suffering, and the poorest are simply being consumed by famine. To whom will they have recourse? To the Priest. From morning to night; "Saheb, Saheb, grain, grain" and "have mercy on our children." The animals are dying fast, and the poor people are pawning away all their household articles. I am in terrible straits; it is heart-rending to see misery and not to be able to help. Yet *every day* I distribute grain to some twenty people—about one rupee, and a half worth. And the worst thing is the price of grain is becoming exorbitant, so much so, that the rupee has only half its value just now. As I am writing this there are fifteen people come from Nimibari. What shall I do? I give them something, but what is that for so many? I am writing to all quarters for help; I have written to Mr. Vaz for help from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the good man has promised to send me Rs. 30 at once, and send more later on by special collection. I trust, your Rev. also will try might and main to collect some alms for us; though, without Government help, it will be impossible to help all. I never thought famine was such a thing; and this is only the beginning, and the poorest suffer already so dreadfully? What will it be three months hence! There will be some eight villages to be helped, and at such a time more will be flocking. For each village two or three rupees worth of grain will be required daily, and if the price of grain increases, more will be required. Some people wanted to come here in a body; but I had explained the circumstances and told them to write first. However this answer will not satisfy them; they understand only what is tangible. Many will have to fly, go to large cities, &c., there is no other help. I do what I can, and shall do what I can, especially to keep this Kendal together. But it is hard, very hard, and I shall never despair. May God help us. Kindly beg a *special blessing* of the Bishop for us, it is worth more than gold, I know from experience; and your Rev. of course will never fail to help us in every way.—Your servant in Christ,

M. DE SOUZA.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, has a smoothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treweker and Co., Bombay.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 15th to the 21st instant, 4 Europeans, 6 Indians, 19 Native Christians, 232 Hindus, and 29 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 290 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 301. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.* 5 from cholera, 1 from measles, 57 from fever, 28 from dysentery, 22 from diarrhœa, and 177 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·3 per 1,000 per annum.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE.—Mr. Farer, C. S., the Postmaster General of Madras, is at present engaged in the investigation of an alleged attempt to commit an extensive fraud upon the Post Office. A native Government Official recently despatched an insured parcel from Srivilluputtur, in the Tinnevelly District, to a relative of his at Conjeveram. The parcel was alleged to have contained 4,500 diamonds and 400 rubies, valued at Rs. 65,000, and it was insured for that amount. The addressee declined to take delivery of the parcel, and it was thereupon returned to the sender. On the return of the parcel to Srivilluputtur, the sender was informed of the fact, and was requested to take delivery of it. He went to the Post Office, and on seeing the parcel he declared that it had been tampered with, as one of the seals was broken, and he declined to take delivery of it. It was thereupon opened by the Sub-Postmaster, and found to contain copper coins. The sender of the parcel then made a complaint to the Police, and the matter was reported to the Postmaster-General, who immediately proceeded to Tinnevelly to conduct inquiries.—*Mail.*

THE STORY OF AN ELEPHANT.—One Porayil Seydutti and two others dug an elephant pit on a hill side in Kedavur Amsam, Calicut Taluk, into which an elephant fell on the 19th or 20th February, 1885. The right to the possession of the animal was contested by one Chaloth Sankaran Nambiyar, as the land belonged to him, and as a breach of the peace was expected in taking possession of the animal, both parties applied to the Tahsildar's Magistrate of Calicut to prevent the other party from taking such possession. The Tahsildar, under instructions from the Joint Magistrate, directed the Adhikari, or Village Magistrate of Kedavur, to take the elephant out of the pit, and keep it in his possession subject to the right of recovering the expenses that he was found entitled to and the parties were referred to the Civil Courts, to establish their claims. In a suit in the District Munsiff's Court the animal was adjudged to Porayil Seydutti; this decision was reversed on appeal to the District Court, the suit being decided in favor of Sankaran Nambiyar, and this was confirmed by the High Court on a second appeal. During the interval, a period of a year and a half, the elephant had been in the keeping of the Adhikari, who claimed Rs. 1,213 for its up-keep. Sankaram Nambiar has refused to pay the amount, but has filed a suit against both the Adhikari and District Magistrate, not only for the recovery of the elephant, but also for rent of the animal from February 1886 on the ground that the elephant was capable of work during this period. This suit is shortly to be heard.—*Ibid.*

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, 7th September, says:—

The interval under review comprises a period of only eleven days, during which the demand for Nos. 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s. and common and medium makes of No. 16s., alluded to in last report, has continued unabated, and owing to small arrivals a slight improvement of 25 to 50 cents per bale may be noticed in special instances. Stocks and supplies of No. 20s. however have been very large and far in excess of requirements, and excepting some trifling enquiry for favorite medium chops which remain steady at quotations, business has been almost insignificant and quotations may be reckoned more or less nominal. In consequence of heavy stocks in the interior of good to superior No. 20s. demand been insignificant, and as supplies are largely augmented, this count cannot be easily placed, notwithstanding some concession in rates, and closes very dull. A small business is reported in common and medium makes at a slight reduction on previous rates; market closes weak. No. 16s. have continued in moderate demand and a fair business is reported in medium and common tickets at previous values; the high rates of superior threads checking the demand in this description close steady. Owing to small arrivals and a sustained demand from the country Nos. 10s. and 12s. have continued in request, and a good general business has resulted in these counts; prices here and there showing an advance of 25 to 5 cents per bale. In Nos. 6s. and 8s. supplies have kept pace with the demand, and a steady business has been doing in these counts at previous rates. Nothing is doing in 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. During the fortnight, arrival 1,827 bales, sales 46,70 bales, Shi ment to Coast Ports 167 bales, and unsold stock 7,981 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 1 570 bales, and Japan 2,365 bales. Latest advices from the East Coast make that market active with a good business passing for Nos. 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s. and medium and common chops of No. 16s., but the Shanghai and Japan markets continue unusually dull for Nos. 16s. and 20s., whose large stocks and heavy arrivals

rates.

MARY ANDERSON HOLIDAYING.

MISS ANDERSON, writes Jehnie June, the London correspondent of the *New York World*, is spending her little season of rest at her home at Hampstead, where she lives with her mother and other members of the family. It is a beautiful, wide, sunny house, with a great interior hall and gallery, upon which the upper rooms open. "Salve" is cut in the margin of the portico, and entering, one finds the music-room, dining-room, and cheerful spacious drawing room, with deep-seated bay windows, open upon an acre of lovely-shaded grounds, equipped for lawn tennis, with tented pavilions, for afternoon tea, and looking out upon the historic heath of Hampstead, undulating, breezy and picturesque, with distant hills and near-by woods, made famous by Byron and Shelley and Coleridge, and affording on a clear day a view of the spire of the church of Harrow, which Byron has immortalized from this very spot. This is indeed the most beautiful of the London suburban districts, hardly to be called a suburb, since it is quite within London and easily reached by omnibus, underground railroad, or cab. Here and in the immediate neighbourhood of North Regent's Park live many.

ARTISTS AND LITERARY MEN.

Here comes at least once a week, for the "good air" Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, and here Mary Anderson lives "out of doors, with a circle of intimates which includes Alma Tadema and his family, Lady Mary Hugel, Lord and Lady Lytton, Lord and Lady Pembroke, W. S. Gilbert and the Tennysons with such visitors as Max Muller and his family, the Gladstones and others scarcely less eminent. This admission into what is really a charmed circle Miss Anderson owes to her rare quality as woman as well as artist, and to her refinement and true sympathy with what is noblest and best in humanity, as well as with all forms of art. "She is the most absolutely faithful woman to her conscience, to her ideals, that I have ever known," said an intimate and illustrious friend of hers recently.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION.

Personally she has become a magnificent specimen of physical perfection, owing to the simplicity of her life, her healthful dress and her constant out-door exercise. Her manners are simple and sweet, as of old. She will not attend very large or very formal entertainments, and does not give them, but she is often found at "teas," luncheons, dinners, and garden parties, and gives charming dinners and "tennis teas" herself, to which it is considered a privilege to be invited, by very great people indeed. One of these, a duke remarked at a luncheon the other day that Mary Anderson was a "true republican," for she "did not consider people were any worse for being born to a title—nor any better." One of Miss Andersonchief recreations is rowing on the Thames, and we were so fortunate as to be her guests on a recent boat trip from Henley to Maidenhead. On their occasion there was only one gentleman in the party of five, Mr. Adamowski, the famous violinist, and a charming fellow, who took his turn at the oars and the lines, Miss Anderson doing the principal pulling herself.

HER HABITS.

Miss Anderson was in regular Thames Boating rig—blue flannel dress, intersected with knife-plating of white, with lines of gold braid; sailor blouse bodice and shirt and white straw sailor hat with white ribbon band and upright bunch of loops. Underwear, a divided skirt of fine wool, with kilted finish and soft, long silky wool vest. No corset, tournure, dragging skirts or superfluous things hanging loose. Just a neat, simple, trim, yet wonderfully picturesque dress for a body as strong and subtle, as perfectly under control and command as that of a young athlete. All this is the result of sanitary dressing, living and out-door exercise. Those who saw Mary Anderson when she first appeared upon the American stage will remember a girl of sixteen, of splendid possibilities, but typica' American physique—long-limbed, thin-armed, rather flat-chested, but with magnificent outlines: a voice of a depth and power which seemed out of proportion to her chest strength, and a face which expressed aspiration and longing more than any I ever saw. This Mary Anderson, in her "holiday" humour, her voice breaking out in snatches of song, her body bent to the oars, her arms muscular and well developed, pulling a long, strong, even stroke which sent a heavy boat—with five not light-weight people—rapidly down stream, was very different from that, yet the same—just the difference between the material and its high development and cultivation on perfectly natural, not artificial, lines.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JAP AND).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

164-88—Bomanji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soorti *vs* Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Thakurdas, D and C.—Art heard.
184-88—Wadia and G—Thacker Goverdhandas Pitamber *vs* Thomas Rogers—Winter, B and B.
191-88—Crawford and B—Ravji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett *vs* Luxmibai and another—Oraigie L and O, and Little, S F and N.
196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Bapoo Shenday *vs*, Thacker Juwa Visram—Mansukhlal and D.
199-88—T A Bland—Baramji Bomanji *vs* Balaji Juggonath Kamat—Tyabji and D.

LONDON MARRIAGE BROKERS.

THE marriage brokers of London do an extensive business, some of which is genuine. How much, it is difficult to say. An inquiring correspondent who has corresponded with them asserts that there are no fewer than ten matrimonial agencies in London, some of which are accustomed to spend from £5

IAL SHORT
VERTISEMENTS.

e Advertisements as follows :—Not Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No ents are admitted under the scale.

AND, a small consignment of Pearls and Key Stands, in nice Nickel Frames, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-12, very cheap.—ERS.

, a NURSERY GOVERNESS to ge of two young boys.—Apply "W.,"

UNKS, all sizes, portable travel- Stands complete, Rug Straps, &c.—CO- ORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

BEANS and SPLIT PEAS per lb. Thon Fish, 12 Annas per tin. Cheese.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Fort.

, Fruits, and all market produce o local daily Bazaars and Mofussil resi- RATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

N G STOVES and ENGLISH NERS, the "Aldress," "Fortress," "Victoress," "Princess," "Baroness," TIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

, Surgeon T. D. C. Barry's valuable Furniture, to be SOLD, at No. 9, Marine AY, 1st October, at 1 p.m.

, a LIGHT VICTORIA, in good ith a strong Horse and Harness.—Apply of Bombay Gazette.

, for up-country, a competent OUNDER. Liberal salary to an experienced sonally at once, to C. F. Pearson, 3, Grant

, a HINDOO SALESMAN, of glish knowledge. Good reference will be to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Mer- ch Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEAPEST and best SAFETY in the market, handsomely finished in ass nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The n India. Light, safe, and fast, holds two —MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite Clock

AY BATHS.—The BATHS will d on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and cleaning purposes.

MANSIONS near BOMBAY LUB.—Furnished Chambers are available ar, on application to C. H. B. FORBES & e Circle.

ED FRENCH LADY, with ex- desires 3 more pupils in FRENCH, or Care of WILLIAM WATSON and Co., , Bombay.

IED BUNGALOW "Arthur's each Candy, TO BE LET, from1st October cember, rent moderate.—Apply JAFFER Co., Girgaum.

BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and h Dinner, Rs. 2.

RD BISHOP of BOMBAY says, unobtrusive, I can't leave without saying Fountain Hotel,' (Mahableshwar) the best e ever stayed in this Pre-luxury, service Good. Table excellent. Re-opens 15th Oc-

RAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most anic, Central and accommodative Hotel all is OPEN from October next. Applica- ressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, October.

PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT d, sound PORT, free from acidity and approved and recommended by the of Cutter, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, But examine cork, label, and capsule.

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street. his rare old Whiskey may be had from LAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOUVEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated rices from the Sole Agents and Importers. NTINE and Co., Bunder Road, or Ronald- ers. D. C. COMRIDGE and Co., Market.

SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs packed in handsome designs. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

E'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate —BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, and Wines.

ish to have a really good Timekeeper th the money you spend, go to KANNI makers, Goldsmiths, 59, Meadows Street.

CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and of English

UNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.— S, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. Kutt, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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Sale of 9 Plots of desirable vacant ground at Dhunjee Street, (suitable for Building purposes) in the vicinity of the Grant Road Station and Tramway Terminus, suitable for bungalows, garden, chawls, &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the owner, the following valuable immoveable property (vacant land) at Dhunjee Street, Grant Road, containing by admeasurement about 4,953 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east and north by Dhunjee Street, on the west by S. B. and C. I. Railway, and the south by the property of Hajee Ooeman Hajee Cassumee, and divided into nine convenient lots, each measuring about as under :—

Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Nos.	Sqr. Yds.
1	517 3-9	4	517 3-9	7	517 3-9
2	517 3-9	5	517 3-9	8	517 3-9
3	517 3-9	6	463 3-9	9	463 3-9

Further particulars may be learned, and a plan of the ground inspected, at the office of the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 20, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

AT Reuter's quotation of 43d. per oz. Silver would appear to have been unaltered in London yesterday ; but we hear that some private advices make the rate 41⅛d. Consols were unchanged at 97½ ; and for all other financial items Wednesday's rates are repeated. According to the weekly statement of the Bank of England, the state of the Reserve had not altered and still stood at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The rates of Discount were unchanged, all round. The weekly specie shipments to India consisted of £20,000 Gold and £10,000 Silver to Bombay, and £10,000 Silver to Calcutta.

In the General Produce Markets there had been no further movement.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady ; Surats firm. The total Sales summed up 8,000 bales, including the large proportion of 1,500 Surats. Both spot and American Arrival prices were quite unaltered.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands was still quoted at 10 7-16 cents ; but December Futures were 3 points lower, at 9-65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales again, and the figures from the beginning of the month now give the following comparison :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts.....	20,000	31,000	26,000
Five days' do. ...	107,000	191,000	126,000
Since 1st Sept.	232,000	605,000	359,000

Ready Cotton has been quite neglected to-day, not a single transaction of importance having transpired. For contracts in the new crop the market has been strong, and Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher has been quoted. A line of Bengals has been booked for January delivery at Rs. 173½ for "Good," and Rs. 185 for "Fully Good" ; but we have not heard of much else doing, and European buyers are not in the market to any extent at the enhanced rates demanded by dealers.

WHEAT has been in only moderate demand to-day, and a limited business has transpired. The tone of the market has been steady, however, and quotations are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent ; but a steady feeling has prevailed, and, we make no alteration in yesterday's rates, either for *Linseed*, or *Rapeseed* of any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	192 bales.
Wheat	13,657 cwts.
Linseed	5,707 „
Rapeseed	1,893 „
Gingelly	877 „

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning, with rates partially 1-32d. higher than they closed at yesterday, one bank having been a willing seller at 1s. 4 13-32d. for Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for Demand, at which, however, there was little or no inquiry. One bank bought a few 3 months' sight Credits, ready and forward, at 1s. 4¾d., and the rate was available up to the close of the mail ; but thereafter 1-32d. higher was named ; and drawing rates as quoted above were general. Little Private Paper has been offering, and the market has been somewhat flat both ways ; but has been kept steady by quotations from Calcutta, which are 1-32d. above ours, all round. We quote ready and forward :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4¼d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	„
do.	1s. 4 7/16d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled ⅛ per cent. lower for Fours for Cash and the settlement than we closed at last night, the quotation having been 99 1-16 throughout the day, but for the October account the rate, which opened at 99⅜, closed rather higher at 99 13-16. The other denomination is now quoted at 104⅛, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in this market to-day, but the general tendency of still Scrip has still been to lower rates, and we note the following changes in our last list : David Mill shares have declined Rs. 15 ; Central India, Rs. 10 ; Colaba Land and Mill, Curla, and Hindustan, Rs. 5 each ; and Jewraz Baloo, and Oriental, Rs. 2½. Queen, on the other hand, have moved up Rs. 10 ; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 7½ ; and City of Bombay and Khatao Macconji, Rs. 5 each ; Akbar Press shares have declined Rs. 20 ; and New Berar Rs. 5. Harvey and Sabapathy Press are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the others.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Rs.	Rs		Paid	Last	Cash
INDIAN ANKS.						Rs
Bank of Bombay ..	10,000	600	all	13 pm.		875
Bank of Bengal ..	42,000	400	all	10 do.		1,000
Bank of Madras ..	10,000	600	all	14 do.		800
EXCHANGE BANK .						
Agra Bank	10,000	40	40	6 do.		120
tong. and shang. it. Co oration	$1,111	100		17s d...		249
National Bank India.....	$7,32	$125		5 pc.		135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,36..
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,00
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	95	4,000	1,000	Rs. 19	2 000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per con Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cen ..	..	£100	...	..	..

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.....	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		0	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	9½xd
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	370
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,80	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 5	410xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	880xd
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 10	145
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	4,50	50	500	Rs. 0	1,075
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	730	1,00	1,000	Rs. 52	1,080
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 30	805
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	190
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,80	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	590
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	25	Rs. 500	5,457
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060xd
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 2..	695
Framjea Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	640
Gordon S. & M. Co. Ld.	9,700	15	15	Rs. 20	175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited.	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guserat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,20	1,00	1,000	35	845
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,03	500	500	...	737½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	70	575	50	Rs. 37½	70
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	735
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 65	1,235
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited.....	1,80	500	500	Rs. 25	630x
Jamshed Mfg. Co. Limited	1,00	25	25	Rs. 15	390
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited.....	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	630xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	50	..	100
Do. Increased ..	1,468	9	900	Rs. 14	825
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....		900	1,000	..	..
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,0	1,0	Rs. 45	1,105
Khandesi S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Khatao Maconji S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	835
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,0	1, 0	Rs. 6	1,125
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	58,500	0	10	Rs. 5	144
Madras United and W. Mills Co., Ld.....	600		1,000	Rs. 12	2 200
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co.,Ld.....	657	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	707½
Mazgaon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	5,000	25	250	Rs. 5	157½
Meerjee Gocoldas S. & W. Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,615
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited.....	24,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,235
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited.....	1,200	1	100	..	10
Nawab of Balli S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	25..	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 40	785
National S. & W. Co. of India, Limit-d..	600	1,	1,000	...	425
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 20	630
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	1,000	50	250	Rs. 61	82½
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,	1,000	...	1,020
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	3,18.		125	...	64
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,147½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,09
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Shapoor S. & W. Co Ltd	1,716	500	500	...	275
Soondersee S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	680	10	1,000	Rs. 60	12,45xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.		1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	690
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	2,400	25	25	...	200
Star of India	1,000	500	500	...	450
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,000	...	980
Vyramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,00	Rs. 20	430
Western India S. & M. Co., Limited	900	600	600	...	615
...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ABRAHAM—September 27, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. S. Abraham, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTON—Amy, the wife of Adrian Hope Johnston Overseer, P W D, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—September 18, at Dharmsala, the wife of Capt G H Robinson, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha L I, of a daughter.
SUTHERLAND—September 23, at Allahabad, the wife of W A Sutherland, of a son.
WILLIAMS—September 23, at Sunny View, Lahore, the wife of Peter E Williams, of a son.

DEATH.

PRATT—September 21, at Neemuch, Central India, Maud Macdonald, the beloved daughter of Charles and Sidney Pratt, aged 13½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

Two at least of the leading persons at the meeting of the British Association at Bath this year have been free from the reproach of dulness. Sir Frederick Bramwell, the President of the meeting, was as witty as wise in an introductory address in which he elected to deal with the "next-to-nothings," as he called them, of engineering science. Equally interesting was the address in which Sir Charles Wilson, in opening the proceedings of the Geographical Section, traced the history of the diversions of trade routes between East and West from the dawn of tradition to our own day. It was a wide retrospect which began with communications established between China and the West 2698 years before the Christian era, and ended with the opening of the Suez Canal, and it was only by the most careful focussing that the changing courses of trade upon the surface of the Eastern hemisphere could be drawn within the compass of an hour's disquisition. The part that India played in these many evolutions was rather that of a receiver than of a conductor of commerce. India, Sir Charles Wilson said, "partly from its geographical position, partly from the character of its people, has always played a passive *rôle* in commerce, and allowed the initiative in commercial enterprise to rest with the West." Though this ceased to be strictly true when the Cutchee merchants and the Cutchee navigators between them established a fringe of Indian commercial interests on the Eastern Coast of Africa, as a general indication it is accurate enough. The injunctions of the ancient religion of India discredited maritime enterprise, and their efficacy has been singularly persistent. Hence the West has always come to the East, and not the East to the West. The course of trade was determined thus very early. The people of the South Coast of Arabia were the first to appreciate the wealth that was to be got by traversing Sindbad's sea, and for centuries they had the commerce of India, and grew prosperous upon it. Somewhere on this coast were trade depots whence the products of India were distributed through Mesopotamia, Egypt, Syria, and Ethiopia. Makalla and Keshin and Aden—it that too was within the limits of the country of the Sabæans—are now the three chief ports of the coast from which these adventurous traders set forth. We wonder whether the Sabæan traders of the Hadramaut, handling the wealth of Ormuz and of India, were ever within reach of so large a trade as that of Aden, arid, barren and unpromising, which last year exchanged, mainly with India and Arabia and the countries bordering on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, produce worth over five crores. They had two overland routes in those days, starting from points not far apart. There was Eath at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, whence merchandise was carried to Tyre and Sidon, while somewhere near Suez it was discharged for transit to Gulf was open to them the Sabæan traders had a second overland route to Syria and Palestine and thence to South Eastern Europe. Meantime there was a greater overland route, of which a remote survival remains to-day in the tea caravans which pass from China to Russia. Balkh, the capital of Bactria, rose as the centre of a large trade in silk from China which found its way into the countries south of the Caspian. Thus the courses of commerce in our own day were roughly marked out in the dim traditionary times. Men had not yet thought of cutting through peninsulas, but they had a shrewd way of following the shortest and the cheapest route. It is true that it was not from Akaba that M. de Lesseps thought of starting his canal when he projected marriage between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. But we must remember, to the credit of the Sabæan traders who lived before Solomon and Hiram of Tyre became partners in ship-building at Elath, that the generation which has seen the Suez Canal completed has listened to serious proposals for cutting another canal between the two seas, which, passing through the Jordan Valley into the Gulf of Akaba, should follow one of the oldest of the overland routes. The Persian Monarchy, anticipating the fiscal policy of some modern protectors of native industry, exercised a probably unintended influence upon the course of trade between India and the West. By closing the Persian Gulf to trade it forced much of the Indian trade into other land routes than that by the Euphrates Valley. Thus Babylon lost her commercial importance, and Susa and Ecbatana throve. The commercial policy of Greece was as energetic as the commercial instincts of her sons are in these later days. Alexander aimed at securing for the Greeks the carrying and distribution of the trade of the world. It was the Hadramaut again—how the record makes us think of Aden, with its pushing colony of European traders, as one of the repetitions of commercial history !—that served as the distributing centre. Thither went the Greek merchants to buy Indian goods, which they shipped to Red Sea ports, and thence carried them overland, and by Nile and Canal, to Alexandria. They kept the monopoly of the sea-borne trade, even after Egypt had become a Roman province, and the Greek merchants of Egypt clung to the trade with India for which their geographical position gave them special advantage. Here again we are inquisitive about ancient bank books and modern. By the time that a Greek colony had been planted where now stands Marseilles, and Greek traders had extended their voyages to the Gulf of Tonquin, what was the value of their trade ? We shall never know this, and it is open to a boastful nineteenth century to doubt if the turnover of all the Greek traders in Augustus's days was equal to that of the famous Greek house in our own time which has its centres of business in London, New York, Bombay and Calcutta. The commerce of the sea in the palmiest of the ancient days was carried on in craft not greater than that which in the fair season brings cotton from the Kathiawar ports to Bombay, and it took a good many of them to carry a thousand tons. A little must have gone a long way when Rome, with her craving for costly extravagances, imported from Asia products valued at about eight hundred thousand pounds, which is much less than the value of what Bombay exported to Mauritius alone last year.

Sir Charles Wilson's account of the routes traversing Central Asia has a good deal of present day interest. If at any time there was trade enough through those inhospitable regions to keep open three separate routes, worked by the costliest of all means of transport, there should be much more than military and political advantage to be derived by somebody from General Annenkoff's railway. If the political circumstances of the time, and the conventional way of looking at the operations of our neighbours and rivals in India would permit it, we should find it not impossible to see large commercial possibilities in railway extension in Central Asia. But this would have been delicate ground for the President of the Geographical Section to venture upon. Nor would the history of our transfrontier trade have been entirely encouraging. Sir Charles Wilson reminds us how during the Middle Ages there was a well established trade route, through Khiva to Novgorod and the Baltic, by which Northern Europe received Indian goods. We may doubt if Indian trade is represented to any extent at the Novgorod fair just now, though, *en revanche*, you can buy Russian porcelain and other ware in the bazaars of Peshawar. And yet the decay of our trade in Central Asia is of comparatively recent date. A large trade used to be done in Bokhara and Khiva by pushing merchants from Shikarpur. There are, we believe, men of this class still living who used to be regular attendants at the great fair at Nijni Novgorod, and we have heard of bills on Moscow being discounted in the Shikarpur bazaar. India, nevertheless, gains compensation in other directions for the loss of her overland trade in Asia. Sir Charles Wilson quotes Sir William Hunter's observation that since the opening of the Suez Canal India has entered the market as a competitor with the British workman. This is true, but the Indian workman competes with the British a long way East of the Canal, which, so far as the most thriving and only important amongst our industries is concerned, is at least as helpful to English industries in the East as to Indian. It is the Indian cultivator rather than the workman who has profited by the opening of the Canal, and the English agriculturist is conscious that a new country has come into competition with him since the Canal was opened. It is to the address of the shipowning and the mercantile classes in England that Sir Charles Wilson's most discouraging inferences are addressed. The opening of the Suez Canal has already resulted in transferring to Continental ports trade that found its distributing centre in England when the old Cape route was in vogue. The Mediterranean ports receive direct produce, which, if they had recieved it at all in the old days would have been transhipped in London, Marseilles, Odessa, Trieste, and Venice are becoming distributing centres for Southern Europe, and the recently completed direct railway communication between the Mediterranean and Central and Northern Europe will strengthen the tendency. And yet a considerable part of the trade which Sir Charles Wilson thus announces to have been diverted from England by the opening of the Suez Canal was not in existence until some years after the Canal was made. The wheat exports to the Mediterranean ports can scarcely be cited in illustration of the proposition that "our merchants are losing the profits they derived from transhipping and forwarding Eastern goods to Europe." The Mediterranean ports are not going forward with any greater strides than Antwerp, and yet Antwerp has no geographical advantage over London as a distributing centre that it did not possess before the Canal was made. We are disposed therefore to put certain reservations upon Sir Charles Wilson's account of the matter. "The increasing practice of the present day," he says, "is for each maritime country to import and carry the Indian and other commodities it requires, and we must be prepared for a time when England will no longer be the emporium of Eastern commerce for Europe, or possess so large a proportion as she now does of the carrying trade." We must be prepared for this, possibly, but the signs of its coming are not apparent. Sir Charles Wilson, for the best of reasons, spared his hearers the pain of statistical quotations. And yet if we want to know the truth about this matter we cannot well avoid figures. It so happens that they do not support his account of the carrying trade. So far from it being the case that each maritime country is in an increasing degree importing Indian produce under its own flag, the tendency is plainly in the other direction. Five years ago the tonnage which cleared from Indian ports was British, 2,680,247 tons ; foreign, 592,766 tons. In 1886-7 however the British tonnage had increased to 2,888,614 tons, and the foreign had fallen to 542,864 tons. Without troubling ourselves therefore with any anxious inquiries as to the whether the English trade with India is in the way of following that of the forgotten merchants of the Hadramaut, we may be content with knowing that it is still being carried in British bottoms, and that the small share of it which all the other nations of the world divide amongst themselves is diminishing year

MR. MOYLAN has appealed to the Calcutta High Court against the order of the Recorder of Rangoon striking his name off the roll of advocates. The Recorder, in withdrawing Mr. Moylan's license on the ground that he had been guilty of contempt of Court, expressly stated that he was influenced in that course by the consideration that that was not the first occasion on which Mr. Moylan had been called to account for improper conduct as a barrister. Mr. McEwen then set forth at considerable length that

...EGRAMS.

...TELEGRAMS.]

...D THE PORTE.

...TANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.

...ecent Note sent by Greece ...e seizure of Greek fishing ...ordered the Governor of ... molestation of Greeks.

...LLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27.

...uence of frosts which have taken place ...n States, the progress of the yellow ... has been arrested, and the alarm ...habitants of the fever-stricken dis... ...ing.

THE RISING IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, SEPT. 27.

Colonel Settle, the Acting Sirdar of the Egyp...an Army, insists upon the necessity of in...easing the Egyptian forces owing to the threat...ing aspect of affairs at Suakin and Wady Halfa.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 27.

Emperor William has consented to Prin... ...rck's demand to prosecute the publishers of ... Emperor Frederick's diary for revealing ...ecrets.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Emperor William is at Stuttgart.

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

...ices received from Samoa state that fighting ...has resulted in the followers of the late King ... Zaupepa (a prisoner in the hands of the ... defeating King Tamasese and deposing ...by have occupied Apia, and proclaimed ...s King of Samoa. King Tamasese ... territory under the protection of the

...RIAL IN THE MOFFAT...

...RESPONDENT.)

...ALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

...terday, before the Hon'ble ...nd Trevelyan, Mr. Dunne, ...d for admission of an appeal ... Edward Kyran Moylan, A... ...goon, against the order of Mr. Mc...iating Recorder, suspending Mr. Moylan ...ing in that Court and withdrawing his ... Dunne said that, as the matter was ...e would ask their lordships to fix a ... the ... ...said that the ... ...be heard ... ...s admitted, the Court remarked ... ...y to ... ...ay for the ...

...OY COMMISSION.

...CORRESPONDENT.)

...LLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

... to the *Pioneer* tele... ...ommission's report will ... The general report ad... ...ces are in a high degree ... in the ... of silver and the ... exchanges with the ... ..., no reference to the bi-metallic ... President's special report arrives at the ... more evidence is required before ... ...e members, favours the adoption of ...talism.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

...ounced that Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., ... next Resident of Kashmir.

...ROR NEWS.

...i, the Agent of the Khan of Agror, and ...ed instigator of most of the outrages ...has escaped from the Haripur tahsil. If ...e will probably join Hassain Ali, and ... him to resist the terms offered to the tribes ...hich are believed to be very severe, and they ...have time till noon, on the 2nd October, to ...consider them.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The Cross-Country Races was held at Yerrowda this afternoon. A heavy shower fell just before the first race, but the evening turned out fine. The bookmakers, Brittain and Archer, were present, but they did small business. Harris was also present with the totalisator, but could not have done much. The band of the 28th Pioneers was present, and all the arrangements were excellent. The Duke and Duchess arrived ... ...essed the whole of the racing.

THE KIRKEE CHASE.

Bear ...	1
...	2
...	3

Hanwell rode Bear. Owner rode Saunterer, carrying 11st. 7lbs. Phayre rode Pilgrim. Won by a head. Three lengths between the second and third. Time—4 min. 15 secs.

THE SUNGUM CHASE.

Enid ...	1
Dewdrop ...	2
Sinner ...	3

Fairy and Cyclone were scratched. Enid won easily by three lengths from Dewdrop, with Sinner third. Time—4 min. 29½ secs. Sinner fell when leading at the half mile from home.

THE RACECOURSE STAKES.

Octave ...	1
Blazes ...	2
Sunbeam ...	3

Syed and Ruterfelto were scratched. This race was run right handed. Octave led most of the way followed by Richard, who fell away eventually. Octave won in a canter from Blazes by thirty lengths with Sunbeam third. Time 6 min. 16 secs.

THE SCRAMBLE.

Cyclone ...	1
Aftab ...	2
Marwari ...	3

Cyclone won easily by six lengths, eight lengths between Aftab and Marwari. Time—4 min. 16 secs.

THE POONA CHASE.

Syed ...	1
Blazes ...	2
Sunbeam ...	3

This was a capital race won by Syed by a neck from Blazes with Sunbeam third. Sheikhwar was scratched.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught holds a levee on Monday afternoon.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

Poona won the toss, and put in the Parsees at the wicket. The Parsees scored 104. Poona lost 6 wickets for 14 runs. Talbot carried the score to 30. Mody and Baruchs bowled well. Gagrat made 30, Doctor 24, and Kanga 18.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PRINCES OF OUDH IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

The other day the Collector of the 24 Pergunnas, who is also Superintendent of Political Pensions, invited the several educated princes of Oudh to his residence, and told them that the Government of India will be glad to give them employments suited to their position in Upper Burma if they would accept them. Two of them, Prince Mirza Mahomed Jalal Bahadur and Prince Ali Mirza Bahadur accepted the offer, and will proceed to Burma shortly.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

The Meingoon Prince is still a resident of Pondicherry, where he lives in strict retirement, receiving an annual pension from the French Government of 10,000 francs, which appears to be his only income. Until within the last few months he used to receive from time to time good many visitors, but these gradually dropped off. He did not go to the reception given at Government House on Sunday evening, the 16th inst. No official calls seem to have passed between the Prince and the acting Governor.

THREE PUNJAB SIRDARS IN PONDICHERRY.

The three Punjab Sirdars are still living in the town, and have lately removed into more comfortable quarters. The papers seized by the local Government at Lahore implicated the father only, who had been carrying on correspondence with Dhuleep Singh, but there was no evidence against the sons. The old Sirdar fled precipitately directly it got noised abroad that the police were making enquiries, and immediately after his papers were seized and sealed, but he reached Pondicherry without hindrance, and soon afterwards was followed by his three sons, the eldest of whom was Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab. The old Sirdar died and was buried in Pondicherry about a year ago. The sons were present at the Governor's reception on the 16th inst. The Sirdars are quiet and gentlemanly men, and have made themselves popular in Pondicherry.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

The barque Natal, from Natal, arrived yesterday with 193 emigrants, whose savings amount to forty thousand rupees.

AN OUTLAW CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPT. 28.

The notorious outlaw, Isa Manek, who plundered the mail tonga in January last and escaped from Vankaner Jail in June last, was re-arrested with five other comrades yesterday by the Agency and Malia Durbar Police.

RAJKOT HIGH SCHOOL.

Colonel Watson distributed the Rajkot High School annual prizes this morning. The Rajkot Durbar and many European and native gentlemen were present. Colonel Watson complimented Mr. Gimi and staff on their efficiency.

FATAL ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

To-day, at the adjourned enquiry into the death of Mr. W. Englebregt from the administration of chloroform in the Local Medical College, Dr. Shaha, who has denied that deceased objected to be operated under chloroform, on re-examination submitted on Dr. Jamieson telling him the operation would be very painful.

Dr. Jamieson, on being recalled, said he believed deceased, like the majority of persons, objected to be placed under chloroform, but did not give any reason for his objection.

On the coroner's summing up, the jury gave verdict that the deceased died from inhalation of chloroform, owing to insufficient care in the mode of administration, and that the deceased should have been questioned if he suffered from heart-disease. The jury further desired that the presentment be forwarded to the Government with a view to prevent further accidents of the kind.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Mr. E. Atkinson officiates for Mr. E. Gay as Comptroller-General. Mr. J. Cooke, in addition to his duties, acts for Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. E. Kellner, officiating Accountant-General, Madras, goes to Allahabad in the same capacity.

Mr. S. Jacob, officiating Accountant-General, Bombay, on being relieved by Mr. A. Tupp, goes to Madras.

The Finance Committee recommended that an Uncovenanted Officer be employed as Accountant-General tentatively, and if Mr. Kellner succeeds he will be appointed permanently.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

Syed Ameer Hoosain and Raja Durga Charn Laha are nominated additional members of Council.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Commissioner, Jubbulpur Division, officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, and Colonel M. M. Bowie, officiates for Mr. Neill.

The services of Lieutenant H. Parkin are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment in the Police.

Sir Oliver St John is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Jackson officiates as Resident of Baroda.

The services of Mr. C. J. Weir, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Mr. R. G. Thomson, Accountant-General, Punjab, is temporarily appointed Deputy Secretary in the department of Finance and Commerce.

Lieut. H. L. Pennell is appointed extra A.-D.-C. on the Viceroy's personal staff.

Major A. J. Berbie, on return from furlough, officiates as Accountant-General, P. W. Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Aden and Bombay, at 6 p.m., yesterday.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ...	4d

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 4 3-16d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	97½
4½ per cent. French Rentes ...	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	68½
4½ per cent. " ...	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	104
Bar Silver ...	43

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £29,800,000; increase, £220,000; public deposits, £4,900,000; increase, £500,000; other deposits, £24,300,000; increase, £400,000; other securities, £20,800,000; increase, £800,000; notes and gold, £12,200,000; increase, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 27.

10 p.m. ...	79·5

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

6 a.m. ...	77·6
10 a.m. ...	83·4
2 p.m. ...	84·7
... p.m. ...	84·4

LONDON IN EXILE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

WICKLOW, SEPT. 6.

RYDER HAGGARD says in "Allan Quatermain": "When the heart is stricken, and the head is humbled in the dust, civilization fails us utterly. Back, back, we creep, and lay us like little children on the great breast of Nature, that she perchance may soothe us and make us forget, or, at least, rid remembrance of its sting." Yes; but we need not be so utterly done up as Ryder Haggard describes before we turn for rest to Mother Nature. It is not necessary for men and women to be quite heart-broken before seeking relief in solitude. It is not only the wounded lover, the jilted maiden, or the widowed heart necessarily that finds its cure in leaving civilization behind. There are other people in need of Nature's cure as well as the owners of sore romantic sorrows. Surely the weary masher needs restoration after a year of stiff collars and tight lacing; and more surely still the light hearted girl-flirt wants a quiet time to recuperate her forces, and prepare for a new plan of campaign. The gossipmonger also needs a rest, and the busybody must have change of scene. And, above all others, there are the morose and the worried, the cross-grained, the hippish, the bilious, the sour-tempered, and the easily flurried, who, though their sorrow is not poetic, though their grievance is not a sentimental one to brood on, nor a thing to excite sympathy in the ordinary human heart, which is truly a tough piece of organization, want the ministrations and care of Mother Nature as a comforter, a consoler, and a friend.

* * *

Some inquiring poet has asked, "What exile from himself can flee?" But though the question has been a long time propounded, I do not know that it has yet had a satisfactory answer. How willingly, if we could, would we not flee from our morose, cross-tempered selves. How much would we not relish being, for a time, somebody else. But the only known and reliable plan of exile from ourselves is to shuffle off our "mortal coil," an act which cannot be accomplished without serious inconvenience and the great drawback that once off, we cannot shuffle it on again under any circumstances. Our "mortal coil" unfortunately for us, who sometimes tire of it, is not like a satin shoe that can be easily slipped on and off if it pinches; it is not like a ring that can be worn or not at pleasure. And the exile who wishes to flee from himself by such a shuffling must be in a very bad way, indeed—must, in fact, be past all hope of cure.

* * *

But if we cannot get rid of our personality easily for a short time, at least we can flee the scene of our aggravations, and so shuffle off that part of us that comprises our nasty tempers. For masher or maid, busybody or mope, hypochondriac or morose, there is nothing, after the wear and tear of a year in town, so refreshing as the intense dulness of the depths of the country, or the loneliness of the unfrequented seaside. There is nothing so soothing after the rush and bustle as the monotonous music of the streams, the swishing of the wind through the fields of corn, or its sobbing and sighing and singing through the trees. And there is nothing so restful to the heart that has been almost hurried to death by rushing for trains, and trams, and busses, as the sea keeping its own time, wave after wave, rising, swelling, breaking and receding, with the same unchanging regularity that has been from the beginning. It is true that after a little the tameness of country and seaside life begins to pall. After the distractions of London, there is no doubt a sense of the unsatisfied left by country dissipations: hay-teas and early dances, gipsy picnics and climbing parties. There is a monotony in daily constitutionals on the beach, and a sameness in such diversions as going to meet the coach, or in waiting to see it start. However, it is all very healthy, idling or fooling, or whatever one chooses to call it, and when it is over there is left, perhaps, less masher but more man, less flirt but more feeling, less busybody and less mope, and above all, less hypochondria and less bore. For which let us all be thankful.

* * *

Bray is not one of these deadly, dull, seaside places. It has its amusements committee, its bands, promenades, regattas, races, and though it cannot compete with Brighton in its pretensions, it attracts its own circle of admirers, who think there is no place can compare with it in situation, nestling under the shelter of the great rocky head on one side, and protected on the other by the pretty broken shore of Killiney and Dalkey, stretching away in the dim blue distance. Behind Bray, too, lies the loveliest country, "the garden county of Ireland" as it is called, with its glens and hills, streams and cascades, its wilderness of ferns and flowers and trees and flowering shrubs, that tempt the visitors away from the shore to take more adventurous constitutionals up the mountain side. It is no ... that the heart ... sad for ... should be left empty for Dublin ... Bray residents climb the sugar loaf or picnic in the glen of the Downs. And it is no wonder that the brownness of Bray complexions should be a thing to stare at, for what fair skin could stand such wanton exposure as it gets here from morning till night. A stranger coming to Bray after a visit to Irish Olympia would probably think that the milk white and rose pink complexion of the serving maidens in the Creamery was a fraud, for he would not see much white and pink on their Wicklow sisters. Exposure to sea and mountain air apparently is, for the time, fatal to fair beauty. And it is equally fatal to the becomingness of pale prints and delicately-tinted zephyrs.

* * *

At the band on Monday, there was a good show of pretty dresses, especially some pink with bodices, which were made with yokes open in V shape and showing a tucked chemisette with a high pink ribbon collar. Another dress, which being darker was more becoming to the sunburnt little girl that wore it, was claret flannel, with an adaptation of the sailor collar, turned back over the yoke, and showing a claret and white striped jersey made very high to the throat. A simple little sailor hat, of claret straw, with white and claret band, was a good match for the costume. Navy-blue Blarney serges, which stand every variety of our ever varying season, are very much worn here at all times in the day. Some girls seem to live in them, and strange to relate, the dresses never seem much the worse for sun or rain, or severe crushing. Of course tan leather belts have been readily adopted, as they are so reliable for rough work. They look very well when they are left moderately loose; but, when a figure in a tucked silk jersey is girded tightly round by one of these double strong straps, and gushes out in every other direction, it is not exactly my idea of a beautiful decoration. Irish women, too, as a rule, are quite slight enough to dispense with tremendous pressure. It gives one the same uncomfortable feeling to look at one of them with an over-slight waist, as at one of those pretty slender crimson gnats whose waists, if I may so express myself, are no thicker than a hair, and suggest a snapping in two with any violent exertion. Tan shoes and tan gloves and tan watch wristlets also are, of course, necessary parts of the harness in which the hardy Bray girls trot out for their morning exercise, and have the same advantage, as the Blarney tweeds, of being proof against the deceitful tricks of the Irish climate.

* * *

Among the many well known and distinguished visitors that are staying at the International Hotel is the artist, Mr. Thaddeus, as he is professionally known, the less assuming name, James ... Cork and ... nearly being quite forgotten. Mr. Thaddeus does not agree with Shakspeare that there is nothing in a name, and does not approve either of the sentiment that the rose by any other name would smell as sweet. As Mr. Thaddeus of Rome, he knows he has secured patronage that would never have fallen to the lot of Mr. Jones of Cork, though their talents were quite equal, and so he wisely adopts the first.

* * *

Mr. Thaddeus brought from Rome a very fine portrait he had made of the Pope, and which he expected he would sell readily in Ireland. Unluckily, Mr. Thaddeus and the portrait arrived about the same time as the Papal Rescript, and in the eyes of the Irish nation there was no favour for either. So the portrait was packed off to Olympia, and the rescript was carefully laid by too. Both will probably be reproduced when the times are more favourable.

* * *

One of Mr. Thaddeus's sketches has cost him more than time and money, for it nearly cost him his life. While painting at Glendalough he was stung by a horsefly and blood-poisoning set in. He is happily now recovering from the effects, and is able to resume his work. Report says he is painting the famous little beauty of the hotel as the nymph of the Dargle, and that he has also immortalized her as a classic maiden in primrose and green draperies, fastened by a golden girdle. Probably the winter Exhibitions will reveal the secret. If he is as successful in rendering her fresh childish beauty as he was in painting her little Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Elene Vladimirovna, he will have no want of lady patrons in the future. Mr. Thaddeus has also painted the Duke of Teck and his daughter Mary Victoria, very successfully, and has some good portraits on view at Olympia, Kensington. One of Lizst is very striking, and so is one of Madame Modjeska (Blanche Roogevelt) authoress of the life of "Dore, Stays and Truck, the Copper Queen."

* * *

The Prince of Wales at Hamburg has given an impetus and a charm to the simple amusement of trundling wheelbarrows that would never have been conferred by anything less than royal example. If the Prince of Wales runs races and rolls ladies in wheelbarrows, of course Lord Spencer and Lord Kenmare do not think it *infra dig.* to do so too, and so the innocent fun becomes the fashion and spreads even to Ireland. At Lady Grace's "at home," at Monkstown last week, there was every variety of folly in the athletic line perpetrated. There was an obstacle race first run by men in Sir Percy Grace's employ. Then a sack race for children, in which Master Valentine Grace, the son of the house, in jockey costume, was the first at the post, the second being Lady Helena Stewart (Vane Tempest). A lady's hurdle race was won by Miss Scovell, who leaped well and easily distanced her rival Miss Lindsay. When ladies take to hurdle-racing there is a good prospect for Lady Harburton's dress reform being adopted, as running and jumping in voluminous drapery must be very much like being enveloped in sacks. A blind donkey race was the most amusing, it being run not by donkey-men but by men-donkeys, who had their heads shrouded in coloured bags, and who were driven by ladies, each choosing her own donkey. Miss Langrishe won with her donkey, Mr. Fitzgerald, by two lengths, and was rewarded for her clever handling with a pretty bangle as a prize.

* * *

At the close of the sports, there was a competition, which was not in any sense on the "correct card," and which, I hear, gave rise to a little jealousy, a little bickering, and a little offence. Two hundred young lady competitors went in for trial as to which was the best and second best dressed. The judge had a very difficult task, and though the prizes—a gold and a silver bangle—were nominally given for the costume, it was said that the ladies' beauty and figures won the day; at least this is the comment of the one hundred and eighty-eight disappointed ones, and their numerous retinue of friends and relatives. Sports are becoming very popular among Irish as well as English women. At Youghall on Monday, eleven ladies played a cricket match against eleven left-handed men. But though the men were handicapped by being obliged to use only the left hand, they won the score by fifty-two against thirty-five.

* * *

We have not heard the last yet of marriage as a success or a failure, though certainly the subject has been pretty well thrashed out. From America comes the story of a husband's will by which he bequeaths a farthing to his wife, and that to be sent to her through the post unpaid, as an indication of his disgust at the treatment he had received at her hands, and especially in respect of the abusive epithets, such as "Old pig!" and others which she used in circumstances which he explained, but did not think justified such opprobrious language. Marriage as a failure is made the heading also to the advertisement of Mr. Fergus Hume's new novel "Madame Midas," which is just brought out. Madame Midas, though finding marriage a failure, has made her life a success. But she belongs to the lucky class of women, whom fate has thrown in the Colonies, where pluck and decision of character make women as well as men successful.

DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING AT COLABA.

THE first district rifle meeting of the kind in the Bombay District was concluded yesterday evening at Colaba. Since H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief has been at the head of the Bombay Army several very salutary changes have been brought into force, and amongst others district rifle meetings have been introduced. As these include individual matches as well as inter-regimental contests, the shooting of the Army cannot but fail to improve vastly. Yesterday the meeting, which has lasted two days, concluded with the inter-regimental matches, and the Marine Battalion, Colonel Beville's gallant regiment, won by 33 points. The scores were as follows:—

Marine Battalion	(two distances) ...	469 points.
Gloucester Regiment	" ...	430 "
4th Bombay Rifles	" ...	398 "
Royal Artillery	" ...	360 "

The teams consisted of ten men each. Brigadier-General la Touche gave away the prizes. The Gloucester band was in attendance, and played several very pretty selections of music. Most of the officers of the garrison were present.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY LOCAL RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is true that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have hung up in all the ticket offices between Colaba and Baudora (inclusive) a new table of rates to commence 1st October, 1888. By this table the price of suburban season tickets will be increased nearly forty per cent.

On careful inquiry, however, yesterday, I could not find that the public had been officially informed of this increase of rates. It is true that rumours of it have been floating about for the last six months. I cannot understand this reluctance of the Company to take the travelling public into their confidence. My season ticket expires on Sunday, the 30th September, ... Saturday, the 29th the Company publicly and unceremoniously announce it, that people may be prepared? This shambling loose way of doing business is not creditable to a large Company, and shows either a painful amount of shame for the enhancing of the rates, or else very divided counsels as to the wisdom of the policy about to be adopted.

If the rates are to be advanced either by 25 or 36 per cent., it will be time seriously to consider the idea which emanated from the Bombay Government. This idea is embodied in the questions submitted by printed circulars to leading Bombay citizens by the committee for the future extension of Bombay. The committee was appointed by Government Resolution No. 132, C. W. 371, dated 5th March, 1887. The committee's report has been sent in; but I much doubt if any one of the members reckoned at that time on any enhancement of local passenger rates by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

There are six questions under the head of Railway Lines, No. 30 to 35, as follows:—

30.—Do you think the existing lines of Railway in the city, and in the suburbs, adequate for the wants of the city, or would you extend them, and in what manner?

31.—Have you any suggestions to make for the consideration of the Railway Companies for facilitating local traffic on existing lines between the city and districts lying immediately to the north?

32.—Would such facilities tend to the extension of building operations in those localities, and so relieve the pressure of population in the city?

33.—Would you recommend the opening of a railway for purely local traffic in the city and its suburbs alone, and, if so, what terms should the Municipality or Government or both offer to a company to make the scheme sufficiently attractive?

34.—Do you think such undertaking would be a financial success?

35.—Would you recommend any change in the situation in the lines of Railway at present leading into Bombay, and if so what?

These questions struck me at the time as far-seeing in their scope. And if a railway should ever be made right round Bombay Island, and continued on the coast over the Danda Greek to the pleasant sands of Andheri, and Varsova, and protected from undue competition in rates by the present lines, it seems to me that the time has come to call for plans, and to seriously consider it.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 28. THOMAS LIDBETTER.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I listen to correct an error that has unfortunately crept in my letter, on Abkari in the Bombay Presidency, published in your columns this morning. It was not the Governor of Bombay but that of another province who, while acknowledging Mr. Wacha's notes on abkari administration, expressed his pleasure at ... message, which was simply this in the form of an *ultimatum*:—

"I. That Bombay should within forty-eight hours pay the sum of ten millions sterling.

"II. That every Government official from the highest to the lowest should contribute one month's pay.

"III. And that the Governor and his Council should at once repair on board the Admiral's flagship and remain there as hostages until the whole amount was safely stowed away."

It was a truly terrible message, and the delivery of it was rendered somewhat ridiculous, as a tiny midshipman headed the party of men-of-wars-men, and with a smart little salute handed it to our jovial Port Officer, whose feelings may be more easily imagined than described.

It was however anything but a laughing matter for poor—or rather rich—Bombay, for it meant absolute ruin to everybody.

The Governor—fortunately for himself personally—was absent, having again gone to the wilds of Kattywar, to turn yet another train on to the Bhownuggur-Gondal-Junagharr-Porbander-Nowanuggur-Dhrol line. Of course, he was telegraphed to, but what could he do, except say how uncommonly sorry he was for what had happened, and authorise his now bankrupt bankers to pay his share of the indemnity?

The written instructions from the Enemy were that a committee of leading citizens should at once assemble, and collect the sum demanded, or the native town would be shelled. It was this which had given rise to the frightful wailings heard from that quarter by all of us at the Chief Justice's. That the money was actually found and paid goes without saying, as the panic-stricken people preferred their lives to their cash, when it came to be a question of life or death. Their regrets are doubtless great that the millions they have had to hand over to a Relentless foe were not more profitably spent in securing the safety of their town whilst there was yet time to do so.

But of what use are such regrets now?

The Members of Council went on board, as directed, with as light a step and as unconcerned a face as they could assume, each one staggering under the weight of his big bag containing his one month's pay of 5,333 silver rupees, and followed by their sorrowing peons, who also carried, without staggering, smaller bags containing *their* monthly wage of Rs. 6 or 9. Alas! Poor fellahs!

What is to follow time alone can reveal, but it is evident that this disaster to Bombay will not improve the pecuniary position of the Government of India, nor increase her prestige.

We, merchants, are utterly and hopelessly done for, and I for one have agreed to go with my old chums, Simpkin and Boffkin, to Manchuria, *ek dum*. Eheu! Enfin!

With a shout I awoke, and found that the Club lights were being put out, and that I had only been dreaming.

"Thank Heaven," I muttered as I shook myself clear of the hideous nightmare; but as I lit a cheroot and stepped into my trap to drive home I made an inward vow that I would try and remember the dream, and relate it to my friends, as it seemed so strange and lifelike.

BOW WOW.

A STRANGE DREAM.

SUCH a curious thing happened to me last night. I had been dining at the Byculla Club with Boffkin, Simpkin, and two or three others of our polo set, when, tired to death with the day's work and the dinner discussions anent the Defences of Bombay, Rate of Exchange, the Capture of Liverpool, Malabar Hill Reservoir Leakages, Self-Government, Abdul Huq, &c., &c., I got into a big chair in a corner of the cool verandah, and very soon fell asleep.

Then I had "a dream which was not all a dream." It seemed to me that it was one of those delightful mornings in the rainy season, when, after a considerable spell of fine weather, Nature is looking her loveliest in India. There was a merry and sociable little party assembled in the broad verandah of the Chief Justice's house on Malabar Hill, discussing the home news just received by the mail, which had only arrived late the night before.

When I say that the party was a merry one, I should mention that there was one exception in the person of the old Brigadier, who, although a soldier of nearly forty years' service, was making wry faces over a letter he had received from his agents in London, informing him that as the rupee was now only worth a shilling, and he was not privileged to remit at par, it would be better if he increased the amount of his remittances, failing which it would be impossible for Johnny to go to Oxford or Jemmy to Sandhurst. The old soldier's brows contracted as he thought of his boys far away, and of the utter hopelessness of sending more money home. His troubled looks attracted the attention of our fair hostess, who was ever thoughtful of others, and who, although deep in the enjoyment of a compos of plantains and milk, known as "strawberries and cream," kept her bright eyes engaged in seeing to the wants of her guests.

"No bad news, I hope, General Touchy," she said in a sweet low voice, which reached his ear; but was not meant for the rest of the party. "Oh, no," he replied, "I was only thinking of what a shame it is that whilst some of the biggest swells out here, the men who are given the highest salaries, are allowed to remit their money to England at par, I should, although equally a servant of the Crown, be compelled to do so at the current rate of exchange, and so virtually lose half my income. It is hard, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed," said Lady Law, "and I have often wondered why the Government, when they found themselves years ago drifting into this wretched state of insolvency, did not cut down the expenditure from the top instead of from the bottom."

"Ah! there you are right," rejoined the Brigadier. "If Government had only had sufficient courage to lop the salaries of the 'big wigs,' what a mighty saving might have been effected, but ——"

"I say this is news!" cried the Chief Justice, reading aloud a telegraphic slip just brought in "With compliments of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

"The new Ministry has now been formed. It consists of:—

Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary ... Mr. Gladstone.
Chancellor of the Exchequer ... Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.
Lord Chancellor ... Mr. Michael Davitt.
Home Secretary ... Mr. Labouchere.
President of the Council of Education ... Mr. Bradlaugh.
Secretary for War ... Mr. Pease.
Secretary for India ... Sirdar Abdul Huk."

"Oh! I can read no more," said the Chief Justice, tossing the slip to the winds. "It makes me sick. It is too dreadful, too awfully degrading. What will become of our beloved old England. It was bad enough when Parnell's crowd came the other day on Dublin Green, and "gallant little Wales" made such a shindy; Scotland, it is true, is still 'staunch,' but it is difficult to suppose she will care to support such a Ministry as this for long."

"Well, if we only retain India," remarked the Doctor, "we shall, at any rate, secure our pensions, and can then please ourselves as to where we shall live. I am thinking of settling in Manchuria."

"Do you hear that extraordinary noise," said the Doctor's wife. "It seems to come like a distant roar from the native town?" Those delicious girls, Miss Law and Miss Fouchy sprang up like affrighted fawns. We all listened intently, and surely enough a most unearthly din struck our ears.

"What *can* it be?"

"Saheb!" called out one of the Chief Justice's belted messengers from outside. "Baot, bahut batat Saheb!"

Simpkin and I immediately ran out, and, looking towards the Government signal station, we saw the staff surmounted by many flags, and the wildest business imaginable going on in the way of signalling.

The others soon followed, but as none of us could make head or tail of the proceedings, whilst the muffled roar from the native town seemed to ... the exception ... ordered to the verandah with ... belonged to the gallant Bombay Volunteers, who, calling for their "chargers," said they would go at once and see what had occurred.

A thunderbolt had evidently fallen in a clear sky. Scarcely had these brave fellows got to the bottom of the hill than all Bombay was made aware of what had happened.

For many years past the town of Bombay had been growing in size and also in wealth, until it was whispered audibly that it was one of the richest cities in the world.

The Government had lavished the public revenues on magnificent and costly buildings, and merchant princes had erected palaces in which untold treasures in specie, in jewels, and in art were partly displayed and partly concealed. The furniture and fittings alone of some of these wonderful residences were worth lakhs of rupees, every country of the world having been ransacked to supply the wants and whims of the owners. In fact, in the well-known words of the author of the "Lays of Ind," it was generally acknowledged that Bombay was "a splendid place to look." And the more so because, notwithstanding its undoubted riches, notwithstanding the fact of its being easily approached, and perfectly defenceless (in the modern interpretation of the word), neither the British Government nor the citizens themselves, to whom had been ceded the right of what was known as "local self-government" or "home rule," had taken any practical steps to guard the "Capital of India," as they loved to call it.

As a matter of course there was nothing unknown in all these circumstances to the foreigners who in every guise imaginable visited the town and took care to inform their own Governments. Not one only, but at least three of those Governments had lynx eyes fixed on Bombay, only waiting to make the pounce with panther-like ferocity when suitable opportunity offered.

The political game carried on by the Foreign Courts of Europe was skilfully played by the enemies of John Bull, and the moment the English Conservative-Unionist Ministry fell, after a disastrous electoral storm, in which the masses gained the day for a while, war was suddenly declared, and the programme, which had taken so many years of patient and careful calculation to draw up, was vigorously commenced.

As might, of course, have been anticipated, the attack was delivered simultaneously in several places, the weakest points being naturally selected. A small but well-appointed squadron, consisting of six fine ironclads, armed with rifled guns, carrying with fatal accuracy up to a range of seven miles, appeared without any warning off Bombay, and the Admiral-in Command having despatched a deputation ... awaited the result. The message, which was simply this in the form of an *ultimatum*:—

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THE BLEST HEREAFTER.

OH, perfect future state, by man desired!
Desired, as mothers yearn, with loving pain,
To yield their bosoms to the feeble strain
Of helpless infants, ere with life inspired.
Oh, happy state, where hearts are never tired!
Thrice happy state, my soul aspires to gain,
Aspires transported to a glorious fane,
Warm with chameleon gleams, which hope has fired.
I know not, what sweet vistas are revealed
To others, when the wings of fancy sweep
To heavenly heights, like eagles soar afield:
For me enough, that I shall cease to weep,
When the mysterious book of fate is sealed,
And the soul leaves my body, dead asleep!

Sept. 28. J. Y.

THE BENI-ISRAEL COMMUNITY IN BOMBAY.

MR. HAEEM SAMUEL KEHIMKER, Secretary to the Anglo-Jewish Association's School for the Beni-Israel in Bombay, contributes to the *Jewish Chronicle* two articles on the history and customs of that community. The first is as follows:—

I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to publish in your widely circulated paper, the following account of the Beni-Israels, about whom Europeans, American, and Asiatic Jews, and other antiquarian scholars have scarcely any authentic information. This account will throw some light on the place and the time of the immigration of the ancestors of the Beni-Israels into India as well as on the tribe to which they belonged.

The Beni-Israels say that their ancestors came to India about sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago from a country northward (See Lands of the Bible, Vol. II., page 667, by Dr. Wilson,) or from the northern provinces, to avoid persecution of Beni-Israels in 1896; Israel Joseph Benjamin II in his work entitled "Eight Years in Asia and Africa from 1846-1855," published at Hanover in 1859, chap. XVIII, and XI

TELEGRAMS.

[TELEGRAMS.]

TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.

The recent Note sent by Greece [illegible] seizure of Greek fishing [illegible] ordered the Governor of [illegible] molestation of Greeks.

YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27.

[illegible]quence of frosts which have taken place [illegible]ern States, the progress of the yellow [illegible] has been arrested, and the alarm [illegible]habitants of the fever-stricken dis[illegible]ng.

THE RISING IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, SEPT. 27.

Colonel Settle, the Acting Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, insists upon the necessity of increasing the Egyptian forces owing to the threatening aspect of affairs at Suakin and Wady Halfa.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 27.

The Emperor William has consented to Prince [illegible]rck's demand to prosecute the publishers of the Emperor Frederick's diary for revealing secrets.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William is at Stuttgart.

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Advices received from Samoa state that fighting has resulted in the followers of the late King Zaupepa (a prisoner in the hands of the [illegible] defeating King Tamasese and deposing [illegible] have occupied Apia, and proclaimed [illegible] King of Samoa. King Tamasese [illegible] territory under the protection of the [illegible]

[illegible] IN THE SOUDAN.

[illegible] SEPT. 28.

[illegible]terday, before the Hon'ble [illegible]nd Trevelyan, Mr. Dunne, [illegible]ed for admission of an appeal [illegible] Edward Kyran Moylan, A[illegible] [illegible]goon, against the order of Mr Mc[illegible]iating Receiver, suspending Mr Moylan [illegible]ng in that Court and withdrawing his [illegible] Dunne said that, as the matter was [illegible] would ask their lordships to fix a [illegible] the app[illegible] [illegible] said that the [illegible] to be permitted [illegible] as admitted, the Court remarking [illegible]y to fix any day for the [illegible]

[illegible]NOY COMMISSION.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible]LLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

[illegible] to the *Pioneer* telegraphs [illegible]ommission's report will [illegible] The general report advocates are in a high degree [illegible] in the [illegible] of silver and the [illegible] exchanges with the [illegible] no reference to the bi-metallic [illegible] the President's special report arrives at the [illegible] more evidence is required before [illegible] six members, favours the adoption [illegible]etallism.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

[illegible]ounced that Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., [illegible] next Resident of Kashmir.

AGROR NEWS.

[illegible], the Agent of the Khan of Agror, and [illegible]ed instigator of most of the outrages [illegible]as escaped from the Haripur tahsil. If [illegible]e will probably join Hassain Ali, and [illegible] him to resist the terms offered to the tribes [illegible]ich are believed to be very severe, and they have time till noon, on the 2nd October, to consider them.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The Cross-Country Races was held at Yerrowda this afternoon. A heavy shower fell just before the first race, but the evening turned out fine. The bookmakers, Brittain and Archer, were present, but they did small business. Harris was also present with the totalisator, but could not have done much. The band of the 28th Pioneers was present, and all the arrangements were excellent. The Duke and Duchess arrived early and expressed the whole of the racing.

THE KIRKEE CHASE.

Bear	1
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	3

Hanwell rode Bear. Owner rode Saunterer, carrying 11st. 7lbs., Phayre rode Pilgrim. Won by a head. Three lengths between the second and third. Time—4 min. 15 secs.

THE SUNGUM CHASE.

Enid	1
Dewdrop	2
Sinner	3

Fairy and Cyclone were scratched. Enid won easily by three lengths from Dewdrop, with Sinner third. Time—4 min. 29½ secs. Sinner fell when leading at the half mile from home.

THE BAZEEMOOH STAKES.

Octave	1
Blazes	2
Sunbeam	3

Syed and Ruterfelto were scratched. This race was run right handed. Octave led most of the way followed by Richard, who fell away eventually. Octave won in a canter from Blazes by thirty lengths with Sunbeam third. Time—6 min. 16 secs.

THE SCRAMBLE.

Cyclone	1
Aftab	2
Marwari	3

Cyclone won easily by six lengths, eight lengths between Aftab and Marwari. Time—4 min. 16 secs.

THE POONA CHASE.

Syed	1
Binges	2
Sunbeam	3

This was a capital race won by Syed by a neck from Blazes with Sunbeam third. Sheikhwar was scratched.

H. E. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught holds a levee on Monday afternoon.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

Poona won the toss, and put in the Parsees at the wicket. The Parsees scored 104. Poona lost 5 wickets for 14 runs. Talbot carried the score to 30. Mody and Baracha bowled well. Gagrat made 30, Doctor 24, and Kanga 18.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PRINCES OF OUDH IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

The other day the Collector of the 24 Pergunnas, who is also Superintendent of Political Pensions, invited the several educated princes of Oudh to his residence, and told them that the Government of India will be glad to give them employments suited to their position in Upper Burma if they would accept them. Two of them, Prince Mirza Mahomed Jalal Bahadur and Prince Ali Mirza Bahadur accepted the offer, and will proceed to Burma shortly.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

The Meingoon Prince is still a resident of Pondicherry, where he lives in strict retirement, receiving an annual pension from the French Government of 10,000 francs, which appears to be his only income. Until within the last few months he used to receive from time to time good many visitors, but these gradually dropped off. He did not go to the reception given at Government House on Sunday evening, the 16th inst. No official calls seem to have passed between the Prince and the acting Governor.

THREE PUNJAB SIRDARS IN PONDICHERRY.

The three Punjab Sirdars are still living in the town, and have lately removed into more comfortable quarters. The papers seized by the local Government at Lahore implicated the father only, who had been carrying on correspondence with Dhuleep Singh, but there was no evidence against the sons. The old Sirdar fled precipitately directly it got noised abroad that the police were making enquiries, and immediately after his papers were seized and sealed, but he reached Pondicherry without hindrance, and soon afterwards was followed by his three sons, the eldest of whom was Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab. The old Sirdar died and was buried in Pondicherry about a year ago. The sons were present at the Governor's reception on the 16th inst. The Sirdars are quiet and gentlemanly men, and have made themselves popular in Pondicherry.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

The barque Natal, from Natal, arrived yesterday with 193 emigrants, whose savings amount to forty thousand rupees.

AN OUTLAW CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPT. 28.

The notorious outlaw, Isa Manek, who plundered the mail tonga in January last and escaped from Vankaner Jail in June last, was re-arrested with five other comrades yesterday by the Agency and Malia Durbar Police.

RAJKOT HIGH SCHOOL.

Colonel Watson distributed the Rajkot High School annual prizes this morning. The Rajkot Durbar and many European and native gentlemen were present. Colonel Watson complimented Mr. Gimi and staff on their efficiency.

FATAL ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

To-day, at the adjourned enquiry into the death of Mr. W. Englebregt from the administration of chloroform in the Local Medical College, Dr. Shdha, who has denied that deceased objected to be operated under chloroform, re-examination submitted on Dr. Jamieson (being him the operation would be very painful.

Dr. Jamieson, on being recalled, said he believed deceased, like the majority of persons, objected to be placed under chloroform, but did not give any reason for his objection.

On the coroner's summing up, the jury gave verdict that the deceased died from inhalation of chloroform, owing to insufficient care in the mode of administration, and that the deceased should have been questioned if he suffered from heart-disease. The jury further desired that the presentment be forwarded to the Government with a view to prevent further accidents of the kind.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Mr. E. Atkinson officiates for Mr. E. Gay as Comptroller-General. Mr. J. Cooke, in addition to his duties, acts for Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. E. Kelner, officiating Accountant-General, Madras, goes to Allahabad in the same capacity.

Mr. S. Jacob, officiating Accountant-General, Bombay, on being relieved by Mr. A. Tupp, goes to Madras.

The Finance Committee recommended that an Uncovenanted Officer be employed as Accountant-General tentatively, and if Mr. Kellner succeeds he will be appointed permanently.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

Syed Ameer Hoosain and Raja Durga Charn Laha are nominated additional members of Council.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Commissioner, Jubbulpur Division, officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, and Colonel M. M. Bowie, officiates for Mr. Neill.

The services of Lieutenant H. Parkin are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment in the Police.

Sir Oliver St John is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Jackson officiates as Resident of Baroda.

The services of Mr. C. J. Weir, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Mr. R. G. [illegible], Accountant-General, Punjab, is temporarily appointed Deputy Secretary in the department of Finance and Commerce.

Lieut. H. L. Pennell is appointed extra A.-D.-C. on the Viceroy's personal staff.

Major A. J. Begbie, on return from furlough, officiates as Accountant-General, P. W. Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Aden and Bombay, at 6 p.m., yesterday.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4d
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 4 3-16d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent.	71⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅜
Bar Silver	43

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,800,000; increase, £220,000; public deposits, £4,400,000; increase, £500,000; other deposits, £24,300,000; increase, £400,000; other securities, £20,800,000; increase, £800,000; notes and gold, £12,200,000; increase, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 27.

10 p.m.	79·6

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	84·7
6 p.m.	81·1

LONDON IN EXILE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

WICKLOW, SEPT. 6.

RYDER HAGGARD says in "Allan Quatermain": "When the heart is stricken, and the head is humbled in the dust, civilization fails us utterly Back, back, we creep, and lay us like little children on the great breast of Nature, that she perchance may soothe us and make us forget, or, at least, rid remembrance of its sting." Yes; but we need not be so utterly done up as Ryder Haggard describes before we turn for rest to Mother Nature. It is not necessary for men and women to be quite heart-broken before seeking relief in solitude. It is not only the wounded lover, the jilted maiden, or the widowed heart necessarily that finds its cure in leaving civilization behind. There are other people in need of Nature's cure as well as the [illegible] of those romantic sorrows. Surely the weary mashee needs restoration after a year of stiff collars and tight lacing; and more surely still the light hearted girl-flirt wants a quiet time to recuperate her forces, and prepare for a new plan of campaign. The gossipmonger also needs a rest, and the busybody must have change of scene. And, above all others, there are the morose and the worried, the cross-grained, the hippish, the bilious, the sour-tempered, and the easily flurried, who, though their sorrow is not poetic, though their grievance is not a sentimental one to brood on, nor a thing to excite sympathy in the ordinary human heart, which is truly a tough piece of organization, want the ministrations and care of Mother Nature as a comforter, a consoler, and a friend.

* * *

Some inquiring poet has asked, "What exile from himself can flee?" But though the question has been a long time propounded, I do not know that it has yet had a satisfactory answer. How willingly, if we could, would we not flee from our morose, cross-tempered selves. How much would we not relish being, for a time, somebody else. But the only known and reliable plan of exile from ourselves is to shuffle off our "mortal coil," an act which cannot be accomplished without serious inconvenience and the great drawback that once off, we cannot shuffle it on again under any circumstances. Our "mortal coil" unfortunately for us, who sometimes tire of it, is not like a satin shoe that can be easily slipped on and off if it pinches; it is not like a ring that can be worn or not at pleasure. And the exile who wishes to flee from himself by such a shuffling must be in a very bad way, indeed—must, in fact, be past all hope of cure.

* * *

But if we cannot get rid of our personality easily for a short time, at least we can flee the scene of our aggravations, and so shuffle off that part of us that comprises our nasty tempers. For masher or maid, busybody or mope, hypochondriac or morose, there is nothing, after the wear and tear of a year in town, so refreshing as the intense dulness of the depths of the country, or the loneliness of the unfrequented seaside. There is nothing so soothing after the roar and bustle, as the monotonous music of the streams, the swishing of the wind through the fields of corn, or its sobbing and sighing and singing through the trees. And there is nothing so restful to the heart that has been almost hurried to death by rushing for trains, and trams, and busses, as the sea keeping its own time, wave after wave, rising, swelling, breaking and receding, with the same unchanging regularity that has been from the beginning. It is true that after a little the tameness of country and seaside life begins to pall. After the distractions of London, there is no doubt a sense of the unsatisfied left by country dissipations: hig[illegible]teas and early dances, gipsy picnics and climbing part[illegible]. There is a monotony in daily constitutionals on the beach, and a sameness in such diversions as going to meet the coach, or in waiting to see it start. However, it is all very healthy, idling or fooling, or whatever one chooses to call it, and when it is over there is left, perhaps, less masher but more man, less flirt but more feeling, less busybody and less mope, and above all, less hypochondria and less bore. For which let us all be thankful.

* * *

Bray is not one of these deadly, dull, seaside places. It has its amusements committee, its bands, promenades, regattas, and though it cannot compete with Brighton in its pretensions, it attracts its own circle of admirers, who think there is no place can compare with it in situation, nestling under the shelter of the great rocky head on one side, and protected on the other by the pretty broken shore of Killiney and Dalkey, stretching away in the dim blue distance. Behind Bray, too, lies the loveliest country, "the garden county of Ireland" as it is called, with its glens and hills, streams and cascades, its wilderness of ferns and flowers and trees and flowering shrubs, that tempt the visitors away from the shore to take more adventurous constitutionals up the mountain side. It is no wonder [illegible] that the [illegible] had to [illegible] should be left empty for Dublin excursionists, [illegible] Bray residents climb the sugar loaf or picnic in the glen of the Downs. And it is no wonder that the brownness of Bray complexions should be a thing to stare at, for what fair skin could stand such wanton exposure as it gets here from morning till night. A stranger coming to Bray after a visit to Irish Olympia would probably think that the milk white and rose pink complexion of the serving maidens in the Creamery was a fraud, for he would not see much white and pink on their Wicklow sisters. Exposure to sea and mountain air apparently is, for the time, fatal to fair beauty. And it is equally fatal to the becomingness of pale prints and delicately-tinted zephyrs.

* * *

At the band on Monday, there was a good show of pretty dresses, especially some pink with bodices, which were made with yokes open in V shape and showing a tucked chemisette with a high pink ribbon collar. Another dress, which being darker was more becoming to the sunburnt little girl that wore it, was claret flannel, with an adaptation of the sailor collar, turned back over the yoke, and showing a claret and white striped jersey made very high to the throat. A simple little sailor hat, of claret straw, with white and claret band, was a good match for the costume. Navy-blue Blarney serges, which stand every variety of our ever varying season, are very much worn here at all times in the day. Some girls seem to live in them, and strange to relate, the dresses never seem much the worse for sun or rain, or severe crushing. Of course tan leather belts have been readily adopted, as they are so reliable for rough work. They look very well when they are left moderately loose; but, when a figure in a tucked silk jersey is girded tightly round by one of these double strong straps, and gushes out in every other direction, it is not exactly my idea of a beautiful decoration. Irish women, too, as a rule, are quite slight enough to dispense with tremendous pressure. It gives one the same uncomfortable feeling to look at one of them with an over-slight waist, as at one of those pretty slender crimson gnats whose waists, if I may so express myself, are no thicker than a hair, and suggest a snapping in two with any violent exertion. Tan shoes and tan gloves and tan watch wristlets also are, of course, necessary parts of the harness in which the hardy Bray girls trot out for their morning exercise, and have the same advantage, as the Blarney tweeds, of being proof against the deceitful tricks of the Irish climate.

* * *

Among the many well known and distinguished visitors that are staying at the International Hotel is the artist, Mr. Thaddeus, as he is professionally known, the less assuming name [illegible] has been [illegible] quite forgotten. Mr Thaddeus does not agree with Shakspeare that there is nothing in a name, and does not approve either of the sentiment that the rose by any other name would smell as sweet. As Mr. Thaddeus of Rome, he knows he has secured patronage that would never have fallen to the lot of Mr. Jones of Cork, though their talents were quite equal, and so he wisely adopts the first.

* * *

Mr. Thaddeus brought from Rome a very fine portrait he had made of the Pope, and which he expected he would sell readily in Ireland. Unluckily, Mr. Thaddeus and the portrait arrived about the same time as the Papal Rescript, and in the eyes of the Irish nation there was no favour for either. So the portrait was packed off to Olympia, and the rescript was carefully laid by too. Both will probably be reproduced when the times are more favourable.

* * *

One of Mr. Thaddeus's sketches has cost him more than time and money, for it nearly cost him his life. While painting at Glendalough he was stung by a horsefly and blood-poisoning set in. He is happily now recovering from the effects, and is able to resume his work. Report says he is painting the famous little beauty of the hotel as the nymph of the Dargle, and that he has also immortalized her as a classic maiden in primrose and green draperies, fastened by a golden girdle. Probably the winter Exhibitions will reveal the secret. If he is as successful in rendering her fresh childish beauty as he was in painting her little Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Elene Vladimirovna, he will have no want of lady patrons in the future. Mr. Thaddeus has also painted the Duke of Teck and his daughter Mary Victoria, very successfully, and has some good portraits on view at Olympia, Kensington. One of Liszt is very striking, and so is one of Madame Modjeska (Blanche Roogevelt) authoress of the life of "Dore, Stays and Truck, the Copper Queen."

* * *

The Prince of Wales at Hamburg has given an impetus and a charm to the simple amusement of trundling wheelbarrows that would never have been conferred by anything less than royal example. If the Prince of Wales runs races and rolls ladies in wheelbarrows, of course Lord Spencer and Lord Kenmare do not think it *infra dig.* to do so too, and so the innocent fun becomes the fashion and spreads even to Ireland. At Lady Grace's "at home," at Monkstown last week, there was every variety of folly in the athletic line perpetrated. There was an obstacle race first run by men in Sir Percy Grace's employ. Then a sack race for children, in which Master Valentine Grace, the son of the house, in jockey costume, was the first at the post, the second being Lady Helena Stewart (Vane Tempest). A lady's hurdle race was won by Miss Scovell, who leaped well and easily distanced her rival Miss Lindsay. When ladies take to hurdle-racing there is a good prospect for Lady Harburton's dress reform being adopted, as running and jumping in voluminous drapery must be very much like being enveloped in sacks. A blind donkey race was the most amusing, it being run not by donkey-men but by men-donkeys, who had their heads shrouded in coloured bags, and who were driven by ladies, each choosing her own donkey. Miss Langrishe won with her donkey, Mr. Fitzgerald, by two lengths, and was rewarded for her clever handling with a pretty bangle as a prize.

* * *

At the close of the sports, there was a competition, which was not in any sense on the "correct card," and which, I hear, gave rise to a little jealousy, a little bickering, and a little offence. Two hundred young lady competitors went in for trial as to which was the best and second best dressed. The judge had a very difficult task, and though the prizes—a gold and a silver bangle—were nominally given for the costume, it was said that the ladies' beauty and figures won the day; at least this is the comment of the one hundred and eighty-eight disappointed ones, and their numerous retinue of friends and relatives. Sports are becoming very popular among Irish as well as English women. At Youghall on Monday, eleven ladies played a cricket match against eleven left-handed men. But though the men were handicapped by being obliged to use only the left hand, they won the score by fifty-two against thirty-five.

* * *

We have not heard the last yet of marriage as a success or a failure, though certainly the subject has been pretty well thrashed out. From America comes the story of a husband's will by which he bequeaths a farthing to his wife, and that to be sent to her through the post unpaid, as an indication of his disgust at the treatment he had received at her hands, and especially in respect of the abusive epithets, such as "Old pig!" and others which she used in circumstances which he explained, but did not think justified such opprobrious language. Marriage as a failure is made the heading also to the advertisement of Mr. Fergus Hume's new novel "Madame Midas," which is just brought out. Madame Midas, though finding marriage a failure, has made her life a success. But she belongs to the lucky class of women, whom fate has thrown in the Colonies, where pluck and decision of character make women as well as men successful.

DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING AT COLABA.

THE first district rifle meeting of the kind in the Bombay District was concluded yesterday evening at Colaba. Since H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief has been at the head of the Bombay Army several very salutary changes have been brought into force, and amongst others district rifle meetings have been introduced. As these include individual matches as well as inter-regimental contests, the shooting of the Army cannot but fail to improve vastly. Yesterday the meeting, which has lasted two days, concluded with the inter-regimental matches, and the Marine Battalion, Colonel Beville's gallant regiment, won by 33 points. The scores were as follows:—

Marine Battalion	(two distances)	469 points.
Gloucester Regiment	"	436 "
4th Bombay Rifles	"	338 "
Royal Artillery	"	360 "

The teams consisted of ten men each. Brigadier-General la Fouche gave away the prizes. The Gloucester band was in attendance, and played several very pretty selections of music. Most of the officers of the garrison were present.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY LOCAL RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is true that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have hung up in all the ticket offices between Colaba and Bandora (inclusive) a new table of rates to commence 1st October, 1888. By this table the price of suburban season tickets will be increased nearly forty per cent.

On careful inquiry, however, yesterday, I could not find that the public had been officially informed of this increase of rates. It is true that rumours of it have been floating about for the last six months. I cannot understand this reluctance of the Company to take the travelling public into their confidence. My season ticket expires on Sunday, the 30th September [illegible] Saturday, the 29th the Company publicly and unhesitatingly announce it, that people may be prepared? This shambling loose way of doing business is not creditable to a large Company, and shows either a painful amount of shame for the enhancing of the rates, or else very divided counsels as to the wisdom of the policy about to be adopted.

If the rates are to be advanced either by 25 or 36 per cent., it will be time seriously to consider the idea which emanated from the Bombay Government. This idea is embodied in the questions submitted by printed circulars to leading Bombay citizens by the committee for the future extension of Bombay. The committee was appointed by Government Resolution No. 132, C. W. 371, dated 5th March, 1887. The commissioner's report has been sent in; but I much doubt if any one of the members reckoned at that time on any enhancement of local passenger rates by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

There are six questions under the head of Railway Lines, No. 30 to 35, as follows:—

30.—Do you think the existing lines of Railway in the city, and in the suburbs, adequate for the wants of the city, or would you extend them, and in what manner?

31.—Have you any suggestions to make for the consideration of the Railway Companies for facilitating local traffic on existing lines between the city and districts lying immediately to the north?

32.—Would such facilities tend to the extension of building operations in those localities, and so relieve the pressure of population in the city?

33.—Would you recommend the opening of a railway for purely local traffic in the city and its suburbs alone, and, if so, what terms should the Municipality or Government or both offer to a company to make the scheme sufficiently attractive?

34.—Do you think such undertaking would be a financial success?

35.—Would you recommend any change in the situation in the lines of Railway at present leading into Bombay, and if so what?

These questions struck me at the time as far-seeing in their scope. And if a railway should ever be made right round Bombay Island, and continued on the coast over the Danda Greek to the pleasant sands of Andheri, and Varsova, and protected from undue competition in rates by the present lines, it seems to me that the time has come to call for plans, and to seriously consider it.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 28. THOMAS LIDBETTER.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I listen to correct an error that has unfortunately crept in my letter, on Abkari in the Bombay Presidency, published in your columns this morning. It was not the Governor of Bombay but that of another province who, while acknowledging Mr. Wacha's notes on abkari administration, expressed his pleasure [illegible] the perusal [illegible] message, which was simply this in the form of an *ultimatum*:—

"I. That Bombay should within forty-eight hours pay the sum of ten millions sterling.

"II. That every Government official from the highest to the lowest should contribute one month's pay.

"III. And that the Governor and his Council should at once repair on board the Admiral's flagship and remain there as hostages until the whole amount was safely stowed away."

It was a truly terrible message, and the delivery of it was rendered somewhat ridiculous, as a tiny midshipman headed the party of men-of-wars-men, and with a smart little salute handed it to our jovial Port Officer, whose feelings may be more easily imagined than described.

It was however anything but a laughing matter for poor—or rather rich—Bombay, for it meant absolute ruin to everybody.

The Governor—fortunately for himself personally—was absent, having again gone to the wilds of Kattywar, to turn yet another train on to the Bhownuggur-Gondal-Junaghar-Porbander-Nowanuggur-Dhrol line. Of course, he was telegraphed to, but what could he do, except say how uncommonly sorry he was for what had happened, and authorise his now bankrupt bankers to pay his share of the indemnity?

The written instructions from the Enemy were that a committee of leading citizens should at once assemble, and collect the sum demanded, or the native town would be shelled. It was this which had given rise to the frightful wailings heard from that quarter by all of us at the Chief Justice's. That the money was actually found and paid goes without saying, as the panic-stricken people preferred their lives to their cash, when it came to be a question of life or death. Their regrets are doubtless great that the millions they have had to hand over to a Relentless foe were not more profitably spent in securing the safety of their town whilst there was yet time to do so.

But of what use are such regrets now?

The members of Council went on board, as directed, with as light a step and as unconcerned a face as they could assume, each one staggering under the weight of his big bag containing his one month's pay of 5,333 silver rupees, and followed by their sorrowing peons, who also carried, without staggering, smaller bags containing *their* monthly wage of Rs. 6 or 7. Alas! Poor fellahs!

What is to follow time alone can reveal, but it is evident that this disaster to Bombay will not improve the pecuniary position of the Government of India, nor increase her prestige.

We, merchants, are utterly and hopelessly done for, and I for one have agreed to go with my old chums, Simpkin and Boffkin, to Manchuria, *ex Suez*. Eheu! Enfin!

With a shout I awoke, and found that the Club lights were being put out, and that I had only been dreaming.

"Thank Heaven," I muttered as I shook myself clear of the hideous nightmare; but as I sat a cheroot and stepped into my trap to drive home I made an inward vow that I would try and remember the dream, and relate it to my friends, as it seemed so strange and lifelike.

BOW WOW.

THE BLEST HEREAFTER.

Oh, perfect future state, by man desired!
Desired, as mothers yearn, with loving pain,
To yield their bosoms to the feeble strain
Of helpless infants, ere with life inspired.
Oh, happy state, where hearts are never tired!
Thrice happy state, my soul aspires to gain,
Aspires transported to a glorious fane,
Warm with chameleon gleams, which hope has fired.
I know not, what sweet vistas are revealed
To others, when the wings of fancy sweep
To heavenly heights, like eagles soar afield;
For me enough, that I shall cease to weep,
When the mysterious book of fate is sealed,
And the soul leaves my body, dead asleep!

Sept. 28. J. Y.

THE BENI-ISRAEL COMMUNITY IN BOMBAY.

MR. HAKEM SAMUEL KEHIMKER, Secretary to the Anglo-Jewish Association's School for the Beni-Israel in Bombay, contributes to the *Jewish Chronicle* two articles on the history and customs of that community. The first is as follows:—

I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to publish in your widely circulated paper, the following account of the Beni-Israels, about whom European, American, and Asiatic Jews, and other antiquarian scholars have scarcely any authentic information. This account will throw some light on the place and the time of the immigration of the ancestors of the Beni-Israels into India as well as on the tribe to which they belonged.

The Beni-Israels say that their ancestors came to India about sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago from a country northward (See Lands of the Bible, Vol. II., page 697, by Dr. Wilson) or from the northern provinces, to avoid persecution that followed in the train of its constant invasion by a host of conquerors. Thus their motive in coming to India was the safety of their lives and property, but although they went to a new place or to a new country, they brought with them their old misfortunes, and consequently the ship in which they came to their Indian refuge was wrecked near the Henery and Kenery Islands in the Indian Ocean. These Islands are about fifteen miles distant from Cheul, which was a great emporium of trade with the Red Sea about 2,000 years ago.

Of the shipwrecked only seven men and seven women were saved, and took refuge on the shore of Nowgan, a village on the coast about six miles from Henery and Kenery Islands. Many of the drowned were washed away to the shores of the very village where the seven pairs took refuge, while others were carried to other shores, of which nothing was known until recent times.

Recent researches have discovered that the ancestors of the Konkanash or Chitpavan Brahmins were probably some shipwrecked foreigners, who were cast ashore at the foot of Satyahri hills. The fourteen corpse of these foreigners were, according to a Hindu legend, animated with life on a pyre or Chita by Parrushram, as mentioned in the Hindu Puranas.

Parrushram made them Brahmins, and presented them with a strip of land, on the coast of the Konkan, about thirty miles broad. The colony of these Chitpavans did not enter Konkan by land, but came in from far beyond the sea. Their fair complexion, their light or grey eyes, and the legend of their shipwreck corroborate the above statement. Some say that the ancestors of this tribe have probably come by ship either from Egypt or through Egypt, while others maintain that they are descendants of Jews from Barbary, a province in Africa, and that they came through Egypt. The immigration of the Beni-Israels into India from a foreign country from beyond the sea is analogous to the immigration of the Chitpavans, who are also said to have come from beyond the sea. The shipwreck encountered by the ancestors of the Beni-Israels corresponds with the legend told of those of the Chitpavans on the same coast, and the coast along which both of these tribes have settled since their arrival being practically the same, these facts cannot but give rise in every thinking mind to this question. Did the Beni-Israels and the Chitpavans originally belong to the same stock? [illegible] of the question [illegible] historical proof.

The dead bodies of the drowned men and women which was washed ashore off Nowgan, were buried in two mounds, which are still to be seen in that village, and are said to be the graves of the ancestors of Beni-Israels (*vide Bombay Gazetteer*, vol. xi, page 327, Kolaba and Janjira.) The ancestors of the Beni-Israels lost every thing they brought with them from their homes in this shipwreck, and were in consequence reduced to a very miserable plight, which may be better imagined than described. Homeless and destitute of support, with starvation staring them in the face, they continue to wander disconsolate and weary on that coast with scarcely any means of living, until they took to the occupation of oil pressing and farming which, it is presumed, they followed to their native country, and which has since given them the appellation of Shanwar Telies. The literal meaning of the phrase is Saturday Oilmen (*Bombay Gazetteer*, vol. xi., page 85).

They were so called because they continued to work at their press throughout the six days of the week, beginning from Sunday, and abstained from every kind of work on Saturday. Their abstinence from work on this day is very significant, in so far as it establishes their descent from the race of Israel beyond a shadow of doubt. They now number about 10,000 souls and live in the Bombay Presidency. It is true that historical documents peculiar to the Beni-Israels or charters from the native princes would have been the safest guide in arriving at some conclusions as to their nationality, the time of their immigration, &c., but the former were all lost in the shipwreck, and the latter (if any were granted) must be buried in oblivion, as in the case with regard to those of many other races in India. In the absence of such documents several hypotheses have been advanced by many writers (Rev. Dr. Wilson in his "Lands of the Bible," vol. II., pages 657-676; Rev. Dr. Wilson in his Appeal for the Christian Education of Beni-Israels in 1846; Israel Joseph Benjamin II in his work entitled "Eight Years in Asia and Africa from 1846-1855," published at Hanover in 1859, chap. XVIII, and XIX; Rieter's "Erdkunde," vol. II., part 5, div I Asia., pages 594-601; "Eden Saphir," vol. II., by Jacob Saphir, published in Hebrew at Mayence in 1875; *Bombay Gazetteer*, Poona, vol XVIII, part I, pages 506-536) after superficial observations as to the time and place of their emigration to India.

But none of them seems to have come to any definite conclusion. There is, however, only one alternative left by which their origin may be traced through the distance of time. A critical examination of the holidays and the rites and ceremonies performed by them from time immemorial is a sure test of their nationality and the time of their immigration. I should therefore like to enumerate them here in brief, and therefore I do so. I must observe that these rites and ceremonies and the manners and customs of the Beni-Israels before the present religious revival, which commenced from the time of David Rahabi, who visited them about 900 years ago. (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, ninth edition, vol XIII, published in 1881) seem to have very close analogy with those practised by the Jews in Misbaic times. It is true that the descendants of the original Beni-Israel settlers forgot, in course of time, the real names of almost all their holidays, and only remember them under names of their own. They [illegible] their months probably by basing their calculation on the Indian mode of reckoning time, the only difference between the Indian and the Jewish months which are lunar, being about twelve hours. The Rosh Hodesh or the first of the Jewish month commences a day after the Indian new moon.

(1) In the month of Ellul, which they subsequently called Ramzan after the advent of Mahomedism into India, many devout men and women fasted and said that it was a month on which the mercy of God was to be invoked preparatorily to the day of expiation, but as this month had no name in their own vernacular, it seems to have been introduced since the religious revival by David Rahabi.

(2) They observed the first day of Tishri as Navyacha San or the New Year's holiday, but did not, it appears, observe the following day as a holiday as their descendants do at present. (Num. xxix, 1).

(3) On the third day of Tishri they observed a fast and called it Navyacha Roja, i.e., a fast falling soon after the New Year. It was no doubt observed in memory of the assassination of Gedaliah by Ishmael (2 Kings, xxv, 25) though they were not aware of the fact. This, it appears, must have been introduced after the religious revival.

(4) On the evening of the fourth of Tishri they observed the feast of harvest gathering, and called it Khiricha San. On this day they prepared Khir (a sort of pudding made of new corn mixed with cocoanut juice and some sweets). A dish full of this pudding with a twig of subja (ocymum pilosum vel basilicum) was placed on a white sheet. A censer with frankincense burning therein was also placed near the dish. Kiriyath Shema was then repeated. This being done, the pudding was shared by the family. None would eat it before the Kiriyath Shema was repeated, and this is still observed by the Beni-Israels. The practice of burning frankincense on this and other similar occasions has been discontinued at the instance of the Cochin Jews for the last fifty or sixty years. This, it is presumed, was done in grateful acknowledgment to the Creator who provide for the wants of all in every season of the year. This they did through a mistake a fortnight before the time when such thanksgivings should have been offered to the Almighty on the occasion of the Feast of Tabernacles. (Exodus, xxiii, 16; Leviticus, xxiii, 39-43).

(5) The tenth of the month of Tishri was called Darfalacha San, or the holiday of the "shutting of doors." It was, of course, Kippur or the day of Atonement. Eben Saphir says: "They fast and sit with closed doors inside their houses, and consequently they call it in their language Darfalacha, or the closing their doors, meaning of this, neither [illegible] it well to him. There is no doubt that the Kipper called "Kippur" is a corruption of the Hebrew word and from this the Beni-Israels have derived the above name to Kipper.

On the day previous to this fast they [illegible] hot water and then cold, dined early in the morning, supped at about 3 in the evening, and till the evening of the next day they did not stir out of doors, which they kept locked from without the day. They did not touch the people of other denominations nor did they exchange visits with them from the time they took a bath till the evening. They dressed themselves in white, and they thought it was more than a fast, and that God forgave their sins on that day. On the next day they gave alms to the poor and called them Shila San, i. e., stale holiday, which is of course "Shabbat Cohen." On this day they visited their relatives and friends in token of the preservation of their lives in spite of their sins. There was one peculiar custom among the Beni-Israels with regard to this holiday. It was that the souls of the departed visited their habitations on the day of "Erob Kippur," i. e., the day previous to Atonement, and left on the morrow of the "Simbat Cohen," but whether this was a part of the original one or of a later teaching cannot

CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

[illegible] SURREY.

[illegible] second innings on the [illegible] and D. Kenny. Gilbert [illegible] bowling, but both at first [illegible] Gilbert to leg for three, and [illegible] same direction for a similar [illegible] sent the slow bowler to the [illegible] the captain was [illegible] (Gilbert, Dobell) came in, and a capital [illegible] Moreno played his excellent style, [illegible] pretty strokes on both sides of [illegible] his partner also scored freely, 52 [illegible] Dabash was caught and [illegible] Sumar, who had displaced Gilbert, [illegible] in and still the bowling was [illegible] time the score was [illegible] a very creditable result. [illegible] Edwards bowled in very fine [illegible] and soon finished off the innings. [illegible] was bowled with a capital ball, which [illegible] After this the innings was soon [illegible] Bapasola, Mody, Writer, [illegible] were last with successive balls. The [illegible] having taken seven wickets for [illegible]

THE PARSEES.

Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Moreno, c Kemp, b Gilbert	41	b Edwards	64
Cooper, b Turner	1	c Kemp, b Turner	0
Dubash, b Rolls	4	c and b Turner	19
Pavri, c Rolls, b Turner	5	b Edwards	20
M. E. Kanga, b Turner	4	b Edwards	3
P. D. Kanga, b Rolls	0	lbw, b Gilbert	13
Bapasola, b Edwards	14	b Edwards	10
Harver, b Edwards	3	not out	6
Mody, b Gilbert	0	b Edwards	0
Writer, b Gilbert	0	b Edwards	0
Eranee, not out	0	b Edwards	5
	Extras		18
	Total		163

EAST SURREY.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Kemp, c Pavri, b Turner	1	b M Kanga	10
Edwards, b P D Kanga	13	c Cooper, b M Kanga	0
Gheesman, not out	12	b Pavri, b M Kanga	4
Feist, b Pavri	14	c Cooper, b M Kanga	0
Gilbert, c Cooper, b Bapasola	28	b Pavri	0
Gibson, c M Kanga, b Pavri	17	not out	16
Turner, b P Kanga	2	b Pavri	6
Field, c Cooper, b M Kanga	0	c and b Pavri	15
Roper, c and b Harver	9	b M Kanga	0
Whitehead, run out	13	run out	9
Rolls, b Ervet	0	b M Kanga	9
	Extras		3
	Total		63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
Turner	96	29	13	3
Rolls	92	31	10	2
Edwards	28	10	4	2
Gilbert	25	2	4	3
Second Innings.				
Roper	24	9	3	0
Gilbert	56	26	3	1
Rolls	92	17	1	0
Turner	140	45	14	2
Gibson	24	13	0	0
Edwards	114	34	11	7

Edwards bowled a wide.

EAST SURREY—First innings.

Writer	40	19	2	1
Kanga	44	19	4	2
Pavri	72	33	9	4
Kanga	28	15	0	1

Writer delivered two wides.

Second Innings.

Kanga	12	5	1	0
Pavri	54	17	12	3
Kanga	76	38	4	6

PARSEES VS. SELHURST.

On the 25th ultimo this match was played. The Parsees won the toss, and sent in Morenas and Cooper to the bowling of Turner and Rolls. The play at starting was very slow, both bowlers being well on the spot, Morenas hit each bowler to leg for 3, but Cooper's off stump was bowled down by Turner. Dubash stayed some little time, but had only made 4 when he played forward to a good ball from Rolls and was bowled. Five runs later Pavri was caught at slip in endeavouring to hit to leg. M. D. Kanga succeeded, but the play was still very slow, and runs came with great difficulty, in fact of the first 26 overs 21 were maidens. At 31 Kanga was bowled by Turner, and P. D. Kanga, who succeeded, was bowled by Rolls without scoring. Bapasola and Morenas made a useful stand, the latter hitting each for three, while Bapasola hit Turner to leg for 3, snicked Rolls for the same num[illegible] out of the ground for 4. After a considerable double change was made, [illegible] towards and [illegible] 60. This took effect, Edwards bowling Bapasola at 74. The outgoing [illegible] at had made 14. Four runs later Morenas was snapped at the wicket for a capital 41. He had shown really good form, and the only fault was a bad hit which fell near point. The next ball bowled Mody, and at the luncheon interval eight wickets were down for 78. Five balls proved sufficient to finish the innings after lunch. Edwards' second ball shot, and bowled Harver, and Writer was bowled by the first ball from Gilbert, who had thus performed the hat trick with the last two balls before lunch and the first one since. The innings concluded for 78, the second smallest total obtained by the Parsees during the tour, but in justice to them it should be said that the wicket appeared by no means easy. Gilbert's figures are remarkable. The following was the score when stumps were drawn for the day:

THE PARSEES.

Morenas, c Kemp, b Gilbert	41
Cooper, b Turner	1
Dubash, b Rolls	4
Pavri, c Rolls, b Turner	5
M. D. Kanga, b Turner	4
P. D. Kanga, b Rolls	0
Bapasola, b Edwards	14
Harver, b Edwards	3
Mody, b Gilbert	0
Writer, c Gilbert	0
Eranee, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	78

SELHURST.

Kemp, c Pavri, b Writer	0
Edwards, b P D Kanga	13
Turner, b P D Kanga	2
Feist, b Pavri	15
Gilbert, st Cooper, b Bapasola	28
Gibson, c M D Kanga, b Pavri	17
Cheesman, not out	14
Field, c Cooper, b M D Kanga	0
Roper, c and b Pavri	9
Whitehead, run out	12
Rolls, b Pavri	0
Extras	4
Total	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES' INNINGS.

	Balls.	runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
Turner	96	29	13	3
Rolls	92	31	10	2
Edwards	28	10	4	2
Gilbert	25	2	4	3

PARSEES VS. BRIDLINGTON AND DISTRICT.

This match was resumed on the Recreation Ground, Bridlington, on Saturday, 2nd September. At the close of the first innings the Orientals were leading by 78 runs, but in the second innings the home team showed better form in the field, and they were disposed of for 73 runs. Bridlington then went to the wickets and improved upon their previous day's performances, putting on a score of 131, thus losing a most exciting and carefully played match by 20 runs. Score:—

THE PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Morenas, b Gibson	4	st Hobson b Burton	0
P. D. Kanga, b Garforth	59	b Burton	5
Melita, b Gibson	3	not out	19
Eranee, c Burton b Garforth	6	b Gibson	4
Cooper, c Burton b Garforth	2	b Burton	21
Bapasola, b Gibson	19	c Ream, b Gibson	4
Dubash, b Burton	51	b Burton	1
M. D. Kanga, b Garforth	3	c Walker b Gibson	3
Pavri, not out	7	c Burton, b Gibson	1
Harver, b Burton	0	b Garforth	5
Mody, b Burton	3	run out	7
Extras	12	Extra	3
Total	189	Total	73

BRIDLINGTON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gibson, b Pavri	8	b Pavri	17
Miller, b Pavri	8	c Bapasola b Pavri	14
Walker, not out	30	c and b P D Kanga	30
Hobson, c and b Pavri	11	b P D Kanga	0
Dawson, c Eranee, b Pavri	20	b P D Kanga	3
Burton, run out	1	not out	25
Garforth, c and b Pavri	1	c and b Pavri	28
Rowland, b Pavri	2	b Pavri	0
Whittington, c Bapasola, b Pavri	2	c Bapasola, b Pavri	0
Gibson, lbw b Pavri	13	lbw b Pavri	4
Burton, not out	0	b Pavri	0
Hobson, b P D Kanga	3	Extras	10
Extras	6		
Total	91	Total	131

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief. Corns, warts, bunions. 15c. and 50c. boxes. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, [illegible] scabies, itching, frosted feet, chilblains, [illegible] 50c. [illegible]

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

The Police at Havre, on the 2nd inst. arrested the notorious Altmeyer, the *chevalier d'industrie*, who had for so long baffled the police. He was apprehended while driving in a carriage with his mistress. One of the detectives sent in search of him seized the horse's bridle, and stopped the vehicle, while the other jumped into the carriage, and prevented Altmeyer from making his escape.

The career of this audacious swindler, robber, and forger, with his escapes from the hands of justice and the manner in which he has, for several years, baffled the police in their search after him, says a French correspondent, would afford material for an interesting narrative. He was never a vulgar criminal, but lived in luxury, and under one name or another, participated in all the gaieties of French life. When in Paris he drove about in elegant carriages, was always at the theatrical premieres and at the races, and was admitted to several clubs. His personal appearance was all in his favour. He is of medium height, with bright eyes, auburn hair, and a smiling, amiable countenance, which made him a great favourite with the ladies. His father was an honourable tradesman, living in the Boulevard Haussmann. He gave to his son, Eugene Altmeyer, all the advantages of a first-class education, but he only profited by it to more easily make dupes. He was, moreover, naturally depraved, for, when quite young, he robbed his parents on several occasions.

When Altmeyer left school he could not be prevailed upon to embrace any profession, or enter into business, so at last his father, who was being ruined by the lad's prodigality, made him enlist, thinking military discipline might have beneficial results. For some months he conducted himself well, and acquired the confidence of his captain, with whom he was on visiting terms. One day while alone in the captain's room, he appropriated a number of jewels, which he immediately sold. For this he was condemned to five years' imprisonment. After undergoing that sentence, and completing his military service, he returned to Paris, and made peace with his family. He had no ostensible means of living, yet he always inhabited sumptuously furnished apartments, had horses and carriages, and lived in every way lavishly. How he did so is yet a mystery, but it is that have been by the perpetration of numberless frauds. At last, one of them, committed, in 1886, to the detriment of M. Cagtor, a merchant of the Rue Grange-Bateliere, led to his being sentenced, by default, to hard labour for robbery and forgery.

Shortly after this he was arrested, in the Champs Elysees, by a police commissary, who handed him over to a *sergent de ville*, to take him to the station. On the way Altmeyer managed to trip up the police man, and to make good his escape. A little later he was arrested again, and incarcerated in Mazas Prison. One day the examining Magistrate charged with his case had brought to his office. The Prisoner and Magistrate were alone together for a long time, but, at length, the Magistrate got up and went into an adjoining room. Altmeyer seized the opportunity, and filling up a legal form, signed his own release, imitating the Magistrate signature. He stamped the document, and then, leaving the apartment, presented himself with the genuine document to the soldiers who were keeping guard outside, and got these officials to take him to the proper office to have the release countersigned. This he succeeded in doing, without the forgery being suspected, and then quietly walked away. Braving the police, he assumed another name, and continued to lead in Paris the same sort of extravagant living. He was everywhere, at the theatres, at the cafes, on the Boulevards, at the fashionable restaurants, and drove daily in the Bois.

In 1887 public attention was again drawn to his doings, by a great forgery he committed. He had business relations with M. Alfass, the financier, well-known for having sold rifles to the Emperor of Morocco. On this occasion he put into circulation a number of forged bills, in the name of Madame Altassa. Eight persons implicated with him in this affair were arrested, while he continued to elude the police. He had even the audacity to address a letter to the Paris journals, proposing that he should be granted a safe conduct, in order that he might come to the office of the Public Prosecutor to exculpate his accomplices. Naturally, the legal authorities took no notice of this offer, and, since then, nothing had been publicly known of his doings until his arrest yesterday.

During the whole of this summer Altmeyer had been enjoying himself, at the expense of others, at numerous seaside places in Normandy. At Veules, in July, he made the acquaintance of a rich *demi-mondaine*, who was so captivated by him that she lent him fourteen thousand francs. After he left Veules she ascertained who he was, and naturally gave up all hope of ever seeing her money again. She had not lodged a complaint against the Vicomte de Maistre, the name which Altmeyer had assumed at Veules, and was very agreeably surprised, a week ago, when an unknown individual spoke to her while she was out walking, and placed in her hand an envelope containing the fourteen thousand francs. Previous to his tour in Normandy, Altmeyer had been stopping at Biarritz, where he negotiated a forged cheque for seventeen thousand francs, signed Etienne, Deputé d'Oran. It was this crime which once more put the police on his track.

Altmeyer arrived at Havre, last Thursday, with his mistress, a woman named Tibaldi. He was living in an apartment at the Hotel Frascati. Tibaldi affirms that she only made Altmeyer's acquaintance a fortnight at Marseilles, and that she had no knowledge [illegible] assistance at Oran, Algeria, he stole a letter, containing [illegible] and a cheque for twenty thousand francs. Altmeyer's [illegible] astonishing everybody. He is perfectly calm and self-possessed, and when taken before the Police Commissary, at Havre, he made fun of the detectives, telling them he had seen them a hundred times looking for him. He had recognised them, but the detectives had failed to identify him. Addressing one of them, he said, "My poor fellow, I have kept you running after me a good long time, but now the chase is over." Altmeyer reached Paris to-night, and will be tried for an interminable list of offences, ranging from breach of trust to robbery and forgery.

THE NATIVE INDIANS' HOARD-HUNGER.

In our own country, writes a contributor to the *Scotsman*, where good government has long prevailed, and where well-nigh every little village has its Branch Bank and Post Office, or Trustees' Savings Bank, which gather up the savings of the people at interest, hoarding is practically unknown. It is otherwise, however, in Oriental countries, where, owing to ages of misgovernment, there is, and has been for centuries, a large amount of hoarding of both gold and silver, in the form of bullion and coin, and frequently the metal is made into ornaments, chiefly jewellery, both for wear and for hoarding. Then he proceeds:—

Indian hoarding has lately been made the subject of a special inquiry, and in the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on gold and silver, information on the subject is to hand in a trustworthy form.

Under British rule, security, unknown before, is now enjoyed in India, and the recently introduced Post Office Savings Banks are attracting attention; but notwithstanding this, the universal habit of hoarding, which obtains among the natives from the Maharajah down to the agricultural labourer, has not been changed to any appreciable extent. The native prince, who has succeeded to the hoards of his ancestors, does all he can to add to them, and should he require any considerable amount of ready-money, will borrow it from one of the large banks on the pledge of coins or jewels, rather than break upon his hoard. The native peasant, again, when he saves money, either hides it in the earth as a hoard, or converts it into jewellery because he is pleased that his family should have ornaments. He generally puts his valuables within *brass lotas* or *bahunganas*, and then buries them underground somewhere in the room he sleeps in; as a rule, he prefers the ground below his bed for the purpose. Jewels are reckoned the great sign of wealth, and in connection with marriages they play an important part, both as the bride's dowry, and in the form of ornaments worn by the guests, however lowly, on the occasion. One great attraction to the native mind is the fact that his hoard is not taxed, although the fact is overlooked that the hoard bears no interest. It is this strong tendency to hoard that forms a chief objection to the introduction of gold into the currency of India. If gold were placed side by side with the silver currency, it is believed that it would, by hoarding, be virtually put out of circulation.

It was stated before the Royal Commission that 130 millions of gold had been imported into India since 1835-36, and nearly the whole of this amount had been hoarded, in addition to whatever had been hoarded during previous centuries. Silver to at least an equal amount is believed to be hoarded, and it is computed by those best able to judge that 300 millions sterling are hoarded in India. If that be so, and if we are to accept Dr Soetbeer's rough estimate of the total amount of coinage in circulation in the world (£1,000,000,000), as correct, then the hoarding in India would amount to nearly one-third of that. This hoarding, it may be mentioned, is made without the intention of withdrawing it again—nothing but famine being powerful enough to induce the holders to put it into circulation. Government loans even cannot induce the hoards to come out.

As the natives get wealthy they prefer gold; when they find they are becoming rich they exchange their silver ornaments for gold. The very poorest classes use ornaments of base metal—neither gold nor silver—occasionally there may be some silver in them. On the whole, with the poorer classes silver is preferred to gold, as it is more easily disposed of in case of necessity—being the currency of the country—and can at once be put into circulation. The market for silver jewellery is never closed and never dull. This inordinate desire to possess and parade wealth has its attendant dangers, such as frequent thefts and even murders.

It has been remarked that in the course of time, if the natives of India only had the opportunity, they might hoard the whole money in the world, such is their hoard-hunger. As already mentioned, hoarded money to some extent is coming out in search of employment, but not in any marked degree. It is but reasonable to expect, however, that the civilising influences which emanate from British rule, and the inducements held out by the Anglo-Indian banks, with the liberal returns given by the cotton mills and such-like native industries, which are now ranking as permanent institutions in that rich country, will gradually attract and break up the hoards. But as the best this will be a matter of many years.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

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Quick, complete cure for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists. Sole Agents, Messrs. Ede & Co. (Limited), Bombay.

ANECDOTES OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Another interesting addition to the "Emperor Frederick literature" has been published in the current number of the *Preussischen Jahrbucher*, in which Professor H. Delbrueck relates some of his experiences during the five years he was tutor to Prince Waldemar, the Emperor Frederick's youngest son, who, it will be remembered, died of diptheria at the age of eleven.

CORRECTED BY THE BUTLER.

It appears that the Crown Prince's household was simplicity itself, the midday meal being taken by the parents and children together, while those of their immediate surroundings were invited to take tea and spend the evenings with them. On one of these occasions the following little incident occurred. While they were at table the Crown Princess asked the butler, who was one of the oldest servants, and known to be very close-fisted, "Some weeks ago I ordered some Apollinaris water; I wish to try it. Has it not arrived yet?" The answer was given in a most respectful tone: "Your Imperial Highness, there is still so much soda and seltzer water in the house, which must be drunk before we begin the Apollinaris. The Crown Prince could not but join in the laugh at these remarks; but he said after a while, "If the Crown Princess gives you any orders, I must ask you to execute them."

RUTH IN WHAT THE WORLD SAYS?

After the death of Prince Waldemar the Crown Prince and Princess went for the winter to Pegli, in order to escape the festivities of the season at Berlin. Delbrueck was at the time travelling in Italy, and called on the parents of his former pupil. He says: As the latest anecdote I told the Crown Princess the reasons which at Berlin were given for her stay abroad.

"Would your Imperial Highness like to know why you are here?" I began my story. "Yes, I am curious to know." "Well, for one thing your Royal Highness has caused a railing to be put round one part of the garden of the new palace, a proceeding of which the Emperor does not approve, and has punished you by banishing you from Berlin. Then your Imperial Highness has caused a dairy to be opened in the Thiergarten, and as his Majesty the Emperor has not given his sanction to this plan, your Imperial Highness has had some very plain words with the Emperor, in consequence of which you are sent away. You have roused another conflict by demanding, after Prince Waldemar's death, that Prince Henry should return home without completing his tour round the world, and for that, too, you were banished. Lastly, if I may be permitted to say it your Imperial Highness is suffering from a slight mental derangement, and is being treated in this place." "My word," said the Crown Princess, after the general laughter which followed these remarks had subsided, "to be sent away with husband and children to the most lovely spot on earth is a punishment which it is not hard to bear."

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK AS AN HISTORIAN.

The Crown Princesses favourite studies were natural sciences, while the Crown Prince preferred history. Her did he content himself with the study of other writers, for, according to Delbrueck, he had undertaken a remarkable piece of work. I do not know with whom the idea originated to make the proposed Berlin cathedral at the same time a worthy mausoleum for the Royal house. The Crown Prince had taken up the idea with great enthusiasm. The burial-place of the Hohenzollerns was to be a memorial hall of German history. The soldier serving at Berlin, every Prussian coming to Berlin and looking at the graves of the Kings, was to be impressed with the wonderful pages of the history of the country. In order to bring this about he thought of erecting a statue to every elector and king, on the pedestal of which personal characteristics of the ruler, the chief historical events of his reign, and the names of the districts added to the country during his reign, should be engraved. This idea the Crown Prince himself was working out, with the aid of all the literary works bearing on the subject, from Pauli up to Droysen and Ranke. Whenever a part of his work was ready, he sent it to several historians, Ranke, Dunker, Droysen, and others asking for their criticism, &c.

"ALL IS PAST AND GONE."

After the Emperor's return from San Remo, at the beginning of the present year, Professor Delbrueck saw him several times, and had two personal audiences, of which the last was given as late as June 3, while the first took place on March 26, the anniversary of the death of Prince Waldemar. Of these the Professor writes:—During the first audience I was for some time alone with the Empress; then the door opened and the Emperor entered, and I noticed with pleasure his quick elastic step. After having welcomed me, he took a stool and sat down near the table, pointing to an arm-chair, on which I sat down. Once he got up to fetch a paper-pad, on which he wrote, but during the half hour he was in the room he sat erect, without leaning back, which gave me a favourable opinion of his state of health. One incident, however, showed that that opinion was far from correct. The Empress has told me how, in taking any decision, the Emperor was much oppressed by the knowledge that there was but a very slight chance of his ever carrying out anything he might commence. As this was a serious impediment to any ruler, it was necessary to try and suppress this idea. During the [illegible] of his illness [illegible] a hope that he would [illegible] those plans. For a moment the Emperor's eyes became red, and, with a look which cut me to the quick, he passed his hands over the paper before him, and wrote, "All this is past and gone." On June 3 Delbrueck saw the Emperor for the last time at Friedrichskron. He sat in the little pony carriage and drove slowly through the wide avenues, while I walked by his side talking to him. Sometimes he stopped and wrote something, afterwards giving me the sheet as a keepsake. It is the same firm and rather upright handwriting of his former days. An anecdote which I told him made his face quite bright with amusement. A little commission which the Emperor gave me on that occasion showed that he hoped to live for some time yet. His complexion seemed healthier to me than it was in March, nine weeks ago. After a while he got out of the carriage and went up the stairs to the palace without assistance, so that even then he did not leave the impression on me of a man walking amid the shadows of approaching death.

THE ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Without waiting for the reply of Sir Morell Mackenzie to the attacks made upon him by a portion of the German medical profession, Dr. J. L. Kleist has published at Charlottenburg a brochure, in which he warmly espouses the cause of his English colleague. The author criticises with decided severity the report of the illness of the Emperor Frederick, drawn from official sources, and he insists that throughout this long detailed statement bears a strictly personal and controversial character.

"It brings only to the front the views of those who had a personal interest in the matter, and when these persons seek to justify their views by examples drawn from actual practice it is the fact that no one single instance is adduced where the extirpation of the larnyx, in such a case as this, has been followed by recovery; for there must always remain the possibility of error in the diagnosis, and the probability that the instance in question was not one of cancer." Dr. Kleist points out to his German friends that they have driven their case much too far; for if they are to be credited, Sir Morell Mackenzie was either an ignoramus, or else acted without principal Is it conceivable, he asks, that a man who by his English practice had gained a world-wide reputation, could be otherwise than extremely skilful, or act when such a life was at stake in any other manner but in accordance with his best judgment. In point of fact, these critics convict themselves, not merely of personal feeling, but also of the bitterest party spirit, which they scarcely [illegible] in